BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

Tiếng Anh 8



English

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

NGUYỄN VĂN LỢI (Tổng chủ biên)
NGUYỄN HẠNH DUNG (Chủ biên) - ĐẶNG VĂN HÙNG
ĐÀO NGỌC LỘC - THÂN TRỌNG LIÊN NHÂN - TRẦN HUY PHƯƠNG

TIẾNG ANH

8

(Tái bản lần thứ bảy)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản : Chủ tịch HĐQT kiêm Tổng Giám đốc **NGÔ TRẦN ÁI**
Phó Tổng Giám đốc kiêm Tổng biên tập **NGUYỄN QUÝ THAO**

Biên tập lần đầu : **TRẦN THỊ KHÁNH - ĐẶNG ĐỨC TRUNG**
Biên tập tái bản : **TRẦN THU HÀ - TRẦN THỊ KHÁNH**
Biên tập mĩ thuật, minh hoạ : **TÀO THANH HUYỀN**
Thiết kế sách : **NGUYỄN TIẾN DŨNG**
Trình bày bìa : **BÙI QUANG TUẤN**
Sửa bản in : **TRẦN THU HÀ**
Chế bản : **CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN MĨ THUẬT VÀ TRUYỀN THÔNG**

TIẾNG ANH 8

Mã số : 2H820T1

In ... cuốn, khổ 17x24(cm)
In tại ....
Số in : .... Số XB : 01-2011/CXB/85-1235/GD
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng .... năm 2011.

Lời giới thiệu

Tiếng Anh 8 dành cho các em học sinh lớp 8, bậc Trung học cơ sở, đã học qua hai cuốn sách cùng bộ: Tiếng Anh 6 và Tiếng Anh 7, hoặc các chương trình khác có trình độ tương đương.

Tiếng Anh 8 nhằm tiếp tục nâng cao trình độ tiếng Anh của các em bằng cách phối hợp rèn luyện các kĩ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết ở mức độ cao hơn, thông qua các bài học có nội dung phong phú, sinh động.

Tiếng Anh 8 gồm 16 đơn vị bài học (unit) cho khoảng 90 tiết học trên lớp. Mỗi đơn vị bài học bao gồm các mục sau:

1. Getting started nhằm khai thác vốn từ vựng, cấu trúc và kiến thức có sẵn của học sinh liên quan đến nội dung chủ điểm bài học; là bước gây hứng thú, chuẩn bị cho bài học mới.

2. Listen and read là một bài hội thoại nhằm giới thiệu nội dung chủ điểm, ngữ pháp, từ vựng hoặc các chức năng giao tiếp trong đời sống hàng ngày. Ở phần này sẽ có các câu hỏi hoặc các bài tập nhằm kiểm tra mức độ hiểu bài hội thoại, đồng thời giúp các em chú ý vào những nội dung thông tin và ngữ liệu chính của bài.

3. Speak là phần luyện nói, giúp các em tập sử dụng các cấu trúc và từ vựng để thực hiện các mục đích giao tiếp khác nhau có liên quan đến nội dung chủ đề bài học.

4. Listen là bài luyện nghe hiểu có liên quan đến chủ đề bài học, một mặt nhằm củng cố các cấu trúc, từ vựng đã học; mặt khác nhằm bước đầu giúp các em rèn luyện kĩ năng nghe hiểu để lấy thông tin, phục vụ cho các mục đích trong đời sống.

5. Read là bài đọc hiểu, nhằm mở rộng nội dung chủ điểm, mở rộng cấu trúc, từ vựng, đồng thời phát triển kĩ năng đọc hiểu cho các em.

6. Write là bài tập viết, giúp các em củng cố lại những ngữ liệu đã học, đồng thời giúp các em học cách diễn đạt các nội dung giao tiếp qua ngôn ngữ viết và làm quen với một số thể loại viết đơn giản phục vụ cho các mục đích giao tiếp hàng ngày như viết thư, viết bưu thiếp, giấy mời v.v.

7. Language focus là những bài tập ngữ pháp giúp các em luyện tập, củng cố và hệ thống lại các cấu trúc trọng tâm của bài.

Cuối sách là bảng từ vựng.

Đi kèm với cuốn sách này có hai băng ghi âm do người bản ngữ đọc: một băng dùng trên lớp, gồm nội dung các bài hội thoại và các bài luyện nghe hiểu; một băng bổ trợ gồm nội dung các bài khoá trong sách để các em có thể luyện thêm về nghe, phát âm; một cuốn sách bài tập để các em luyện tập sử dụng ngữ liệu và củng cố bài.

Chúng tôi hi vọng cuốn sách sẽ đem lại nhiều điều bổ ích cho các em học sinh.

Các tác giả

Units	Competencies
1 My friends *page 10*	• Introduce people • Respond to introductions • Describe people • Write about oneself and about other people
2 Making arrangements *page 18*	• Talk about intentions • Use the telephone to make and confirm arrangements • Take a telephone message
3 At home *page 27*	• Describe places • Describe situations • Ask for and give reasons • Write a description of a room
4 Our past *page 38*	• Talk about past events • Express feelings • Distinguish between facts and opinions • Write a short imaginary story
5 Study habits *page 46*	• Give instructions and advice • Express obligation • Write a letter to a friend
6 The young pioneers club *page 54*	• Talk about the future • Ask for favors and offer assistance • Write a letter telling about a future plan

Language Focus	Language Review
• Simple tenses • Present simple to talk about general truths • (not) adjective + *enough* + to-infinitive	• Simple tenses • Attributive and predicative adjectives
• Talk about intentions with *be going to* • Adverbs of place	• Future with *be going to*
• Reflexive pronouns • Modals: *must, have to, ought to* • *Why - Because*	• *Why - Because*
• Past simple • Prepositions of time: *in, on, at, after, before, between* • *used to*	• Past simple • Prepositions of time
• Adverbs of manner • Modal: *should* • Commands, requests and advice in reported speech	• Imperatives • Modal: *should*
• Present simple with future meaning • Gerunds • Modals: *may, can, could*	• Present simple • Modals: *may, can, could*

Language Focus	Language Review
• Present perfect with *for* and *since* • Comparison with *like, (not) as ... as, (not) the same as, different from*	• Comparison with *like, (not) as ... as, (not) the same as, different from*
• Present progressive - to talk about the future - to show changes with *get* and *become* • Comparative and superlative adjectives	• Present progressive • Comparative and superlative adjectives
• *in order to, so as to* • Future simple • Modal *will* to make requests, offers and promises	• Future simple
• Passive forms • Adjectives followed by - an infinitive - a noun clause	• Present simple • Future simple
• *-ed* and *-ing* participles • Requests with - *Would / Do you mind if ...?* - *Would / Do you mind* + V-ing?	• *-ed* and *-ing* participles
• Past progressive • Past progressive with *when* and *while* • Progressive tenses with *always*	• Past progressive

Units	Competencies
13 Festivals *page 121*	• Ask for explanation of events • Give an account of something • Write a paragraph about what was done
14 Wonders of the world *page 131*	• Seek information • Recognize and correct mistakes • Prepare and complete a questionnaire • Write a letter to a friend
15 Computers *page 138*	• Express opinions • Agree and disagree • Complete a flow chart • Write a set of instructions
16 Inventions *page 147*	• Say what something was like • Talk about processes • Write about a process

Language Focus	Language Review
• Passive form: be + past participle • Compound words • Reported speech	• Reported speech
• Passive forms • Indirect questions with *if* and *whether* • Question words before *to-infinitives* • Verb + *to-infinitives*	• Passive forms
• Present perfect with *yet* and *already* • Comparison of present perfect and past simple	• Present perfect • Past simple
• Passive forms • Sequence markers	• Passive forms

UNIT 1
MY FRIENDS

GETTING STARTED.

Describe these groups of friends and their favorite activities.

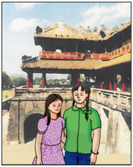
a) 

c) 

b) 

d) 

LISTEN AND READ.



Hoa: Hello, Lan.
Lan: Hi, Hoa. You seem happy.
Hoa: I am. I received a letter from my friend Nien today.
Lan: Do I know her?
Hoa: I don't think so. She was my next-door neighbor in Hue.
Lan: What does she look like?
Hoa: Oh. She's beautiful. Here is her photograph.
Lan: What a lovely smile! Was she your classmate?
Hoa: Oh, no. She wasn't old enough to be in my class.
Lan: How old is she?
Hoa: Twelve. She's going to visit me. She'll be here at Christmas. Would you like to meet her?
Lan: I'd love to.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Answer the following questions.

a) Where does Nien live?

b) Does Lan know Nien?

c) Which sentence tells you that Hoa is older than Nien?

d) When is Nien going to visit Hoa?

SPEAK.

1. Read the dialogue.



Hoa: This person is short and thin.
She has long blond hair.
Lan: Is this Mary?
Hoa: Yes.

2. Now take turns to make similar dialogues. Use the adjectives in the table.

build	
tall	slim
short	thin
fat	

hair		
long	straight	black/dark
short	curly	blond/fair
	bald	brown

a)



Van

b)



Mr. Lai

c)



Miss Lien

d)



Ann

e)



Mr. Khoi

f)



Mary

LISTEN.

Listen and complete the conversations. Use the expressions in the box.

How do you do
Nice to meet you
It's a pleasure to meet you
I'd like you to meet
come and meet

a) **Hoa:** Hello, Nam.

Nam: Morning, Hoa.

Hoa: Nam, (1) ____________________ my cousin, Thu.

Nam: (2) ____________________, Thu.

Thu: Nice to meet you too, Nam.

b) **Khai:** Miss Lien, (3) ____________________ my mother.

Miss Lien: (4) ____________________, Mrs. Vi.

Mrs. Vi: The pleasure is all mine, Miss Lien.

Miss Lien: Oh, there is the principal. Please excuse me, Mrs. Vi, but I must talk to him.

Mrs. Vi: Certainly.

c) **Ba:** Bao, (5) ______________________ my grandmother.
Bao: Hello, ma'am.
Grandmother: Hello, young man.
Ba: Bao is my classmate, grandmother.
Grandmother: What was that?
Ba: Classmate! Bao is my classmate.
Grandmother: I see.

d) **Mr. Lam:** Isn't that Lan's father, my dear?
Mrs. Linh: I'm not sure. Go and ask him.
Mr. Lam: Excuse me. Are you Mr. Thanh?
Mr. Thanh: Yes, I am.
Mr. Lam: I'm Lam, Nga's father.
Mr. Thanh: (6) __________________?

READ.

Ba is talking about his friends.



I am lucky enough to have a lot of friends. Of all my friends, Bao, Khai, and Song are the ones I spend most of my time with. Each of us, however, has a different character.

Bao is the most sociable. He is also extremely kind and generous. He spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local orphanage, and he is a hard-working student who always gets good grades.

Unlike Bao, Khai and Song are quite reserved in public. Both boys enjoy school, but they prefer to be outside the classroom. Song is our school's star soccer player, and Khai likes the peace and quiet of the local library.

I am not as outgoing as Bao, but I enjoy telling jokes. My friends usually enjoy my sense of humor. However, sometimes my jokes annoy them.

Although we have quite different characters, the four of us are very close friends.

1. Choose the best answer and write.

a) Ba talks about ____ of his friends.

A. three

B. all

C. four

D. none

b) Bao's volunteer work ____.

A. helps him make friends

B. causes problems at exam time

C. does not affect his school work

D. takes up a lot of time

c) Khai and Song ____.

A. like quiet places

B. don't talk much in public

C. dislike school

D. enjoy sports

d) Ba's friends sometimes ____ his jokes.

A. answer

B. do not listen to

C. laugh at

D. get tired of

2. Now answer the questions.

a) How does Ba feel having a lot of friends?

b) Who is the most sociable?

c) Who likes reading?

d) What is a bad thing about Ba's jokes?

e) Where does Bao spend his free time?

f) Do you and your close friends have the same or different characters?

WRITE.

1. Read the information about Tam.

Name :	*Le Van Tam*	*Age: 14*
Appearance :	*tall, thin, short black hair*	
Characters :	*sociable, humorous, helpful*	
Address :	*26 Tran Phu Street, Ha Noi*	
Family :	*mother, father, elder brother - Hung*	
Friends :	*Ba, Bao*	

His name's Le Van Tam and he's fourteen years old. He lives at 26 Tran Phu Street in Ha Noi with his mother, father and his elder brother, Hung. He's tall and thin and has short black hair. He is sociable, humorous and helpful. His best friends are Ba and Bao.

2. Fill in a similar form for your partner. Use the following questions as prompts.

a) What is his/her name?

b) How old is he/she?

c) What does he/she look like?

d) What is he/she like?

e) Where does he/she live?

f) Who does he/she live with?

g) Who is/are his/her friend(s)?

3. Now write a paragraph about your partner.

Language focus

- **Simple tenses**
- **Present simple to talk about general truths**
- **(not) adjective + *enough* + to-infinitive**

1. Complete the paragraphs. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a) Hoa (0) *lived* (live) in Hue last year, but now she (1)______ (live) in Ha Noi. Yesterday, Hoa's friend Nien (2)______ (send) Hoa a letter. Nien (3)______ (be) Hoa's neighbor when Hoa lived in Hue. She (4)______ (be) younger than Hoa.

b) Lan (0) *is* (be) Hoa's best friend. The two girls (1)______ (be) in the same class at Quang Trung School. Last year, Hoa (2)______ (come) to the school for the first time. Lan (3)______ (show) her around and (4)______ (introduce) her to many new friends.

2. Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box. You will have to use some verbs more than once.

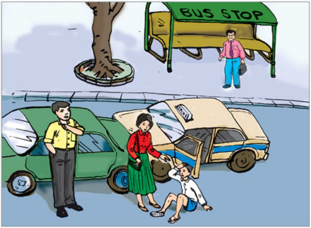
be	move	set	rise	go

Ba is helping his young cousin Tuan with some homework.

Ba: What do you know about the sun, Tuan?
Tuan: The sun (0) *rises* in the east and (1)_____ in the west.
Ba: Can you tell me anything about the other planets?
Tuan: I know something about the Earth. It (2)______ around the sun.
Ba: Yes, and the moon (3)______ around the Earth.
Tuan: Where is Mars, Ba?
Ba: It (4)______ near the sun.
Tuan: No, it's silly! That (5)____Mercury. Mars (6)____near the Earth.

3. Look and describe.

Look at the picture. Ask and answer the questions.



a) How many people are there in the picture?

b) What does each person look like?

c) What is each person wearing?

4. Complete the dialogues. Use *(not) adjective + enough.*

a) **Hoa:** Can you put the groceries in your bag?

Lan: No. It is *not big enough* to carry everything. (big)

b) **Hoa:** Is Ba going to drive his father's car?

Lan: Don't be silly! Ba is ______ to drive a car. (old)

c) **Hoa:** Do you need any help?

Lan: No, thanks. I'm ______ to lift this box. (strong)

d) **Hoa:** Why don't you join our English Speaking Club?

Lan: I don't think my English is _____ to be a member. (good)

UNIT 2

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

GETTING STARTED.

Match each object with its name.

a fax machine	an address book	a telephone directory
a public telephone	a mobile phone	an answering machine

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f) 

LISTEN AND READ.



Hoa: 3 847 329

Nga: Can I speak to Hoa, please? This is Nga.

Hoa: Hello, Nga.

Nga: I'm going to see the movie *Dream City* at 6.45 this evening. Would you like to come?

Hoa: Of course, but wait a minute. I have to ask my aunt and she's downstairs. Hold on... OK, Nga. Aunt Thanh says I can go. Oh, where's it on?

Nga: At *Sao Mai* Movie Theater. It's a bit far from your house, I'm afraid.

Hoa: Well, I know where it is, but I'm using my cousin's bike tonight.

Nga: OK, Hoa. Let's meet outside the theater.

Hoa: Is 6.30 all right?

Nga: That's fine. See you at 6.30. Bye.

Hoa: Bye, Nga.



1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Read the dialogue again. Decide who did and said each of the following things. Then ask a partner these questions to check your answers.

Who:

a) made the call?

b) introduced herself?

c) invited the other to the movies?

d) arranged a meeting place?

e) arranged the time?

f) agreed to the time?

SPEAK.

1. Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a complete conversation.

	a) I'm fine. I'm going to a pop concert at the City Concert Center tonight. Would you like to come?
1	**b)** Hello. 9 210 752
	c) It's *The Kids in Town*. You like it, don't you?
	d) Bye.
	e) Yes. What time can we meet?
	f) Hello. Can I speak to Eric, please? This is Adam.
	g) That's fine. See you at 7.15. Thank you, Adam.
	h) Bye, Eric.
	i) Which band is it?
	j) Hello, Adam. How are you?
	k) Is 7.15 OK? The concert starts at 7.45. Let's meet inside the center, at the café corner.

2. Complete the dialogue. Ba and Bao are making arrangements to play chess. Practice the dialogue with a partner. Then make similar arrangements.



Ba: Hello. 8 257 012.

Bao: ____________________.

Ba: Hello, Bao. How are you?

Bao: ____________________?

Ba: Great. Me too.

Bao: ____________________?

Ba: I'm sorry. I can't play chess tonight. I'm going to do my homework.

Bao: ____________________?

Ba: Yes. Tomorrow afternoon is fine.

Bao: ____________________.

Ba: At the Central Chess Club? OK. Let's meet at the front door.

Bao: ____?

Ba: Great. See you tomorrow afternoon at 2.00 o'clock.

LISTEN.

Listen to the telephone conversation. Fill in the missing information.

KINGSTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

DATE : ______________________ TIME : __________

FOR : The Principal

MESSAGE : ____________________________________

____

TELEPHONE NUMBER : ______________________

READ.

On March 3, 1847, Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh. He was a Scotsman although he later emigrated, first to Canada and then to the USA in the 1870s.

In America, he worked with deaf-mutes at Boston University. Soon, Bell started experimenting with ways of transmitting speech over a long distance. This led to the invention of the telephone.



Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, conducted many experiments and finally came up with a device which they first introduced in 1876. Bell said on the telephone: 'Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.' This was the first telephone message.

Traveling all over America, Bell demonstrated his invention to the public at countless exhibitions, and by 1877 the first telephone was in commercial use.

1. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Correct the false sentences.

	T	F
a) Alexander G. Bell was born in the USA.	☐	☐
b) He worked with deaf-mute patients in a hospital in Boston.	☐	☐
c) Thomas Watson was Bell's assistant.	☐	☐
d) Bell and Watson introduced the telephone in 1877.	☐	☐
e) Bell experimented with ways of transmitting speech between deaf-mutes over a long distance.	☐	☐
f) Bell demonstrated his invention at a lot of exhibitions.	☐	☐

2. Put the events in the correct order.

Alexander Graham Bell ...

a) went to live in the United States.

b) successfully demonstrated his invention.

c) worked with Thomas Watson.

d) was born in Scotland.

e) went to live in Canada.

f) invented the telephone.

g) worked with people who could neither speak nor hear.



WRITE.

1. Read the message. Then fill in the gaps in the passage that follows with the information.

Thang Loi Delivery Service

Date: May 12

Time: 11.50 am

For: Mr. Ha

Message: Mrs. Lien called about her furniture delivery. She wants you to call her after lunch. Her telephone number is 8 645 141.

Taken by: Tam

A customer (1)______ the Thang Loi Delivery Service on (2)______ just before midday. She wanted to (3)______ to Mr. Ha but he was out. So Mr. Tam (4)______ a message for Mr. Ha. The customer's (5)______ was Mrs. Lien, and she wanted to know about her furniture (6)______. She wanted (7)______ to call her. She said Mr. Ha could reach her (8)______ 8 645 141 after lunch.

2. Now read the passage below. Write the telephone message in your exercise book.

A customer telephoned the Thanh Cong Delivery Service on June 16 just after midday. The customer's name was Mr. Nam, and he wanted to speak to Mrs. Van. Mrs. Van was in a meeting and could not come to the phone. So Mr. Toan took a message. Mr. Nam called about his stationery order. He said Mrs. Van could reach him at 8 634 082.

Thanh Cong Delivery Service

Date: ....

Time: ....

For: ....

Message: ....

....

Taken by: ....

3. Read the message form on page 23 again, then help Lisa write a message for Nancy. Use the information from the dialogue.

Lisa: Hello.

Tom: Hello. Can I speak to Nancy, please? This is Tom.

Lisa: I'm sorry my sister's out. Would you like to leave her a message?

Tom: Hello, Lisa. Can you tell her I'll come over to pick her up? We're going to play tennis this afternoon.

Lisa: Did she know about that, Tom?

Tom: Yes, she did. We bought two new rackets yesterday.

Lisa: What time are you coming?

Tom: At about 1.30.

Lisa: OK, Tom. I'll tell her when she's back. Bye.

Tom: Thank you very much, Lisa. Bye.

Language Focus

- **Talk about intentions with *be going to***
- **Adverbs of place**

1. Work with a partner. Say what the people are going to do. Follow the example sentence.

Example: Nga has a movie ticket.

=> *She's going to see a movie.*

a) Quang and Nam bought new fishing rods yesterday.

b) Trang's mother gave her a new novel this morning and she has no homework today.

c) Van has a lot of homework in Math and she is going to have Math at school tomorrow.

d) Mr. Hoang likes action movies very much and there's an interesting action movie on TV tonight.

e) Hien's friend invited her to his birthday party.

2. a) Copy the questionnaire in your exercise book. Add three more activities to the list. Then complete the 'you' column with checks (✓) and crosses (✗).

What are you going to do on the weekend?		
Are you going to ...	YOU	YOUR PARTNER
see a movie?		
play sports?		
meet your friends?		
help your parents?		
do your homework?		
watch TV?		

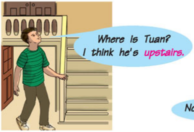
b) Now ask your partner what he or she is going to do. Complete the 'your partner' column of the questionnaire.

3. Complete the speech bubbles. Use each adverb in the box once.

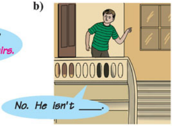
Ba is playing hide and seek with his cousin, Tuan.

outside	inside	there	here	upstairs	downstairs

a)



b)



c)



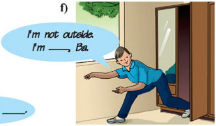
d)



e)



f)



UNIT 3
AT HOME

GETTING STARTED.

Write the chores you often do at home.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)


LISTEN AND READ.

Nam:	Hello.
Mrs. Vui:	Nam, it's Mom.
Nam:	Hi, Mom.
Mrs. Vui:	I'm going to be home late tonight. I have to go and visit Grandma after work.
Nam:	What time will you be home?
Mrs. Vui:	I'll be home after dinner. I'm sorry, but you'll have to cook dinner yourself.
Nam:	All right.

Mrs. Vui:	There's rice in the cupboard, but you ought to go to the market yourself and buy some fish and vegetables. The steamer is under the sink, between the saucepan and the frying pan. The rice cooker is beside the stove.
Nam:	OK. Give my love to Grandma.
Mrs. Vui:	I will. Oh, I almost forgot. Can you call Aunt Chi, please? Ask her to meet me at Grandma's house.
Nam:	No problem. Bye, Mom.
Mrs. Vui:	Bye.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Read the dialogue again. Complete the list of the things Nam has to do.

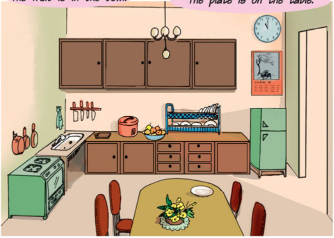
- *Cook dinner*
-
-
-

SPEAK.

1. Look at the picture. Work with a partner. Talk about the position of each item.

The fruit is in the bowl.

The plate is on the table.



2. Mrs. Vui bought new furniture for her living-room, but she cannot decide where to put it. Work with a partner and arrange the furniture. You must reach an agreement.

rug	armchair	cushions	coffee table
picture	stereo	TV	clock
lamp	couch	shelf	magazines
telephone			



Let's put the armchair opposite the couch.

OK. And I think we ought to put the rug between the armchair and the couch.

LISTEN.

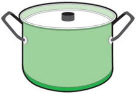
Look at the pictures. Check the right item.

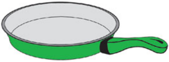
a)





b)



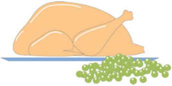


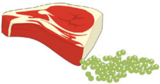
c)





d)





READ.

Lan's mother, Mrs. Quyen, is at her local community center. She is reading one of the posters on the wall.

Safety Precautions in the Home

- *You must put all chemicals and drugs in locked cupboards. Children may drink or eat these things because they look like soft drinks or candy.*
- *You must not let children play in the kitchen. The kitchen is a dangerous place.*
- *You have to make sure children do not play with matches. Each year, fire destroys homes and injures children because someone plays with matches. Remember, it only takes one match to cause a fire.*
- *You must cover electrical sockets so that children do not try to put anything into them. Electricity can kill.*
- *You have to keep all dangerous objects out of children's reach. These include scissors, knives, and small objects such as beads.*

1. Answer.

True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Correct the false sentences.

		T	F
a)	It is safe to leave medicine around the house.	☐	☑
b)	Drugs can look like candy.	☐	☐
c)	A kitchen is a suitable place to play.	☐	☐
d)	Playing with one match cannot start a fire.	☐	☐
e)	Putting a knife into an electrical socket is dangerous.	☐	☐
f)	Young children do not understand that many household objects are dangerous.	☐	☐

a) It is safe to keep medicine in locked cupboards.

2. Ask and answer.

a) Why must we put all chemicals and drugs in locked cupboards?

Because children often try to eat and drink them.

b) Why mustn't we let children play in the kitchen?

Because ______________________________.

c) Why mustn't children play with matches?

Because ______________________________.

d) Why must we cover electrical sockets?

Because ______________________________.

e) Why do we have to put all dangerous objects out of children's reach?

Because ______________________________.

WRITE.

1. Read the description of Hoa's room.

This is Hoa's bedroom. There is a desk on the left of the room. On the desk there are many folders, and above the desk there is a bookshelf. There is a bed near the desk. On the right side of the room, there is a window. There is a wardrobe beside the window. The wardrobe is opposite the desk.



2. Now write a description of this kitchen.

This / Hoa's kitchen.

There / refrigerator / right corner / room.

Next to / refrigerator / stove and oven.

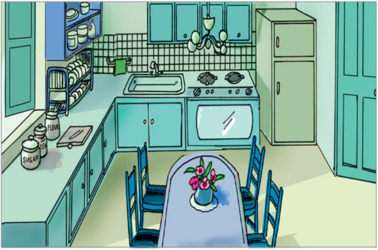
On the other side / oven / sink / next to / sink / towel rack.

Dish rack / counter / to the right / window / beneath / shelves.

On / counter / beneath / window / jars / sugar / flour / tea.

In the middle / kitchen / table / four chairs.

Lighting fixture / above / table / beneath / lighting fixture / vase with flowers.



3. Write a description of a room in your house. Refer to the above paragraphs.

Language focus

- **Reflexive pronouns**
- **Modals: *must, have to, ought to***
- ***Why - Because***

1. Look at the pictures. Complete the dialogue. Use *must* or *have to* and the verbs in the box.

feed	empty	do	tidy	sweep	clean	dust

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



Nga: Can you come to the movies, Lan?

Lan: No. *I have to do* my chores.

Nga: What do you have to do?

Lan: I (1)___ my bedroom. Then I (2)___ the living-room and I (3)___ the kitchen floor, too.

Nga: That won't take long. What else?

Lan: I (4)___ the fish tank and then I (5)___ the garbage. Finally, I (6)___ the dog.

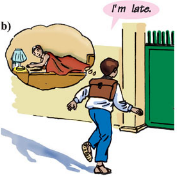
Nga: OK. Let's start. Then we can go out.

2. Look at the pictures. Use *ought to* to give advice to these people.

a)



b)



a) You ought to study harder.

c)



d)



3. Complete the dialogues. Use the reflexive pronouns in the box. You will have to use some of the reflexive pronouns more than once.

myself	yourself	himself	yourselves
herself	ourselves	themselves	

a) **Miss Lien:** Did someone help Ba draw that picture?
Bao: No. He did it (0) *himself.*

b) **Nga:** The repairman can't fix the washing machine until tomorrow.
Mrs. Linh: Come on. We'll have to try and do it (1) ________.

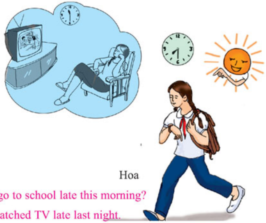
c) **Aunt Thanh:** What's the matter, Hoa?
Hoa: I cut (2)__________.
Aunt Thanh: Let me see. Oh, it's all right. You didn't cut (3)____________ badly.

d) **Lan:** Why are you crying, Nga?
Nga: I just watched the movie Romeo and Juliet. The boy killed (4) __________ and then the girl killed (5)____________ as well.
Lan: Why did they kill (6)____________?
Nga: It's a long story.

e) **Mr. Nhat:** Boys and girls, you'll do this experiment this afternoon.
Students: Will you come to help us?
Mr. Nhat: Yes, I will. But you'll have to do it (7)________first.

4. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Hoa, Nam, Ha, Nga, and Mrs. Vui using *Why-Because.*

a)



Why did Hoa go to school late this morning?
Because she watched TV late last night.

b)



Nam

c)



Mrs. Vui (Nam's Mom)

d)



Ha

e)



Nga

UNIT 4

OUR PAST

GETTING STARTED.

Look at the picture. Write the names of the things that do not belong to the past.

VIET NAM 100 YEARS AGO



LISTEN AND READ.



Grandma:	This is me, Nga. I used to live on a farm when I was a young girl.
Nga:	What was life like then?
Grandma:	I didn't go to school because I had to stay home and help my mom. I used to look after my younger brothers and sisters.
Nga:	What did Great-grandma do?
Grandma:	She used to cook the meals, clean the house and wash the clothes.
Nga:	That sounds like hard work!

Grandma:	It was. And there wasn't any electricity. Mom had to do everything without the help of modern equipment.
Nga:	What did you do in the evenings?
Grandma:	After dinner, Mom lit the lamp and Dad used to tell us stories.
Nga:	Do you remember any of them?
Grandma:	Oh, yes. The best one was *The Lost Shoe*. It's an old folktale.
Nga:	Please tell me the tale, Grandma. Traditional stories are great.
Grandma:	All right. Once a poor farmer . . .

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

a) Where did Nga's grandmother use to live?
b) Why didn't she go to school?
c) What did Nga's great-grandmother use to do?
d) What did Nga's great-grandmother and great-grandfather do after dinner?
e) What did Nga ask her grandmother to do at the end of the conversation?

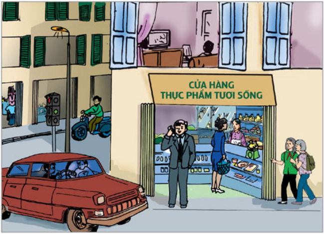
3. Fact or opinion? Check (✓) the boxes.

	F	O
a) I used to live on a farm.	☐	☐
b) There wasn't any electricity.	☐	☐
c) Mom had to do everything without the help of modern equipment.	☐	☐
d) My father used to tell us stories.	☐	☐
e) The best one was *The Lost Shoe*.	☐	☐
f) Traditional stories are great.	☐	☐

SPEAK.

1. Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. Talk about the way things used to be and the way they are now.





2. Now tell your partner about the things you used to do last year.

Last year I used to get up late. Now, I get up early and do morning exercises.

LISTEN.

Listen to the story. Write the letter of the most suitable moral lesson.

a) Don't kill chickens.

b) Don't be foolish and greedy.

c) Be happy with what you have.

d) It's difficult to find gold.

READ.

The Lost Shoe

Once a poor farmer had a daughter named Little Pea. After his wife died, the farmer married again. His new wife had a daughter, Stout Nut. Unfortunately, the new wife was very cruel to Little Pea. Little Pea had to do chores all day. This made Little Pea's father very upset. He soon died of a broken heart.

Summer came and went. In the fall, the village held its harvest festival. That year, everyone was excited as the prince wanted to choose his wife from the village. Stout Nut's mother made new clothes for her, but poor Little Pea had none.

However, before the festival started, a fairy appeared and magically changed Little Pea's rags into beautiful clothes.

As Little Pea ran to the festival, she dropped one of her shoes and lost it. When the prince found the shoe, he decided to marry the girl who owned it. Of course the shoe fitted Little Pea, and the prince immediately fell in love with her.

1. Complete the sentences with words from the story.

a) Little Pea's father was a __________.

b) Little Pea's mother __________ when she was young.

c) Little Pea __________ to do the housework all day after her father got married __________.

d) The prince wanted to __________ a girl from Little Pea's village.

e) Stout Nut's mother did not make __________ __________ for Little Pea.

f) The prince found Little Pea's __________ shoe.

2. Answer the questions. Write the answers in your exercise book.

a) Who was Little Pea?

b) What did Stout Nut's mother make Little Pea do all day?

c) How did Little Pea get her new clothes?

d) Who did the prince decide to marry?

e) Is this a true story? How do you know?

WRITE.

1. Complete the story. Use the verbs in the box.

burned	**escaped**	**went**	**was**	**appeared**
left	**lit**	**tied**	**was grazing**	**said**

How the Tiger Got His Stripes

One day, as a farmer was in his field and his buffalo (0) *was grazing* nearby, a tiger (1)_______. The tiger wanted to know why the strong buffalo was the servant and the small man (2)_______ the master. The farmer (3)_______ he had something called wisdom, but he (4)_______ it at home that day. He (5)_______ to get the wisdom, but before that he (6)_______ the tiger to a tree with a rope because he didn't want it to eat the buffalo. When he returned, the farmer brought some straw with him. He said it was his wisdom. He (7)_______ the straw and the fire (8)_______ the tiger. The tiger (9)_______, but it still has black stripes from the burns today.

2. Now imagine you are the man. Use the words to write the story. Start like this:

One day as I was in the field and ....

One day / I / field

buffalo / graze / tiger / come

It / ask / why / strong buffalo / my servant / and I / its master

I / tell / tiger / I / have / wisdom

tiger / want / see / it

I / tell / it / I / leave / wisdom / home

then I / tie / tiger / tree / rope / I / didn't / want / eat / buffalo

I / go / get / straw / and / burn / tiger

tiger / escape / still have / black stripes

Language Focus

- **Past simple**
- **Prepositions of time:** ***in, on, at, after, before, between***
- ***used to***

1. Write the past simple form of each verb.

a) run
=> **ran**
b) fly
c) take
d) go
e) have
f) do
g) be
h) ride
i) eat
j) sit
k) come

2. Complete the dialogue below. Use the past simple.

a) **Lan:** ______________________________?
Nga: *No. I ate noodles.*
b) **Ba:** How did you get to school?
Nam: ______________________________.
c) **Minh:** ______________________________?
Hoa: I was at home.
d) **Chi:** Which subject did you have yesterday?
Ba: ______________________________.

3. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the table.

in	November 1997	between	7 am and 8 am
on	Monday, July 2	after	3 pm
at	6 pm	before	

a) I'll see you *on* Wednesday.
b) I'm going to Laos __________ January.
c) We must be there __________ 8.30 and 9.15.
d) The bank closes __________ 3 pm. If you arrive __________ 3 pm, the bank will be closed.
e) I'll be home _______ seven because I want to see the seven o'clock news.

4. Look at the pictures. Complete the dialogue. Use *used to* and the verbs in the box.

live	stay	have	be



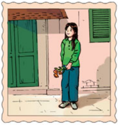
a)



b)



c)



d)



Nga: Where is this? It isn't Ha Noi.

Hoa: No, it's Hue. I (0) *used to stay* there.

Nga: Is that you, Hoa?

Hoa: Yes. I (1)_______ long hair.

Nga: Who is in this photo?

Hoa: That is Loan. She (2)_______ my next-door neighbor.

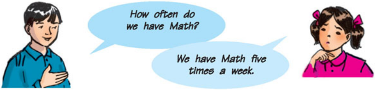
Nga: Are they your parents?

Hoa: No. They're my aunt and uncle. They (3)_____ in Hue, too.

UNIT 5
STUDY HABITS

GETTING STARTED.

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about your lesson schedule.



LISTEN AND READ.

Mom: Tim? Tim? Are you home?
Tim: Yes, Mom. I'm in the living-room. What is it, Mom?

Mom: I went to your school today and Miss Jackson gave me your report card.

Tim: Oh, is it a good report?

Mom: Don't worry. It's excellent. You did very well.

Tim: May I see the report?

Mom: Sure. I'm proud of you, Tim.
I know you worked really hard this semester.

Tim: Thanks, Mom.

Mom: But there's one thing you need to improve.

Tim: What's that, Mom?



Mom: Miss Jackson said you should work harder on your Spanish pronunciation. She asked me to give you this dictionary.

Tim: Yes, I know. Some of those Spanish sounds are really hard. I'll try my best to improve them.

Mom: I believe you can do it, Tim.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes.

	T	F
a) Tim was out when his mother called him.	☐	☐
b) Tim's mother met his teacher at school.	☐	☐
c) Tim's report is poor.	☐	☐
d) Tim's mother wants him to improve one thing.	☐	☐
e) Tim needs to improve his Spanish grammar.	☐	☐
f) Tim promised to try his best in learning Spanish.	☐	☐

3. Answer the questions.

a) Who is Miss Jackson?

b) What did Miss Jackson give Tim's mother?

c) How did Tim study this semester?

d) What did Miss Jackson say Tim should do?

e) What did Tim's mother give him at the end of the conversation?

SPEAK.

Work in groups. Ask each other about your studies. Use the questions and words in the boxes to help you.

1. When do you do your homework?
2. Who helps you with your homework?
3. How much time do you spend on these subjects: Math, Vietnamese, History, English, etc.?
4. Which subject do you need to improve?
5. What do you do to improve your English?

- after school; after dinner; late at night; etc.
- your parents; your brothers/sisters; a friend; etc.
- half an hour; two hours; less/more than an hour; etc.
- Biology; Physics; Chemistry; Geography; etc.
- do grammar exercises; read English stories; etc.

LISTEN.

Listen to the dialogue and complete the report card.

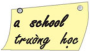
Name: Sarah Chen
Subject: English
Class: 8C
Marking period: First Term
Days present: (1)
Days absent: (2)
Behavior – Participation: (3)
Co-operation: S
Listening: (4) **Speaking:** (5)
Reading: (6) **Writing:** (7)

A = Excellent **B** = Good **C** = Fair **D** = Poor
F = Fail **S** = Satisfactory **U** = Unsatisfactory

Comments: Speaks English quite well.
However, she does need to improve her listening skills.

Teacher's signature: Miss. Blake
Parents' signature: Mrs. Chen
Date: February 17, 2003

READ.



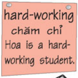




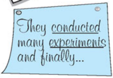
Language learners learn words in different ways. Some learners make a list and put into it the meanings of new words in their mother tongue, and try to learn them by heart. However, others do not. Instead, they write one or two example sentences with each new word in order to remember how to use the word in the right way.

In order to remember words better, some learners even write each word and its use on a small piece of paper and stick it somewhere in their house so as to learn it at any time.

Many language learners do not try to learn all new words they come across. They usually underline or highlight only the words they want to learn. This helps them remember important words.







There are also different ways of learning the same number of words. For example, if you try to learn ten words in two days, you can do so in two ways. You can learn the first five words the first day, and then learn the other five the next day. However, because revision is necessary, you can learn all the ten words the first day and revise them the next day. This helps you practice the words more times.

Language learners should try different ways of learning words so as to find out the best way for themselves. Ask yourself the question: *How should I learn words?*

1. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes.

	T	F
a) All language learners write the meaning of new words in their mother tongue.	☐	☐
b) Some learners write examples of words they want to learn.	☐	☐
c) Every learner tries to learn all new words they come across.	☐	☐
d) Many learners only learn new words that are important.	☐	☐

2. Answer the questions.

a) Do learners learn words in the same way?

b) Why do some learners write example sentences with new words?

c) What do some learners do in order to remember words better?

d) Why don't some learners learn all the new words they come across?

e) What is necessary in learning words?

f) How should you learn words?

WRITE.

1. Look at Hoa's letter to Tim. She wrote it at the end of term. Identify the sections. Label them with correct letter.

A	Body of the letter
B	Heading - writer's address and the date
C	Closing - Your friend/ Regards/ Love
D	Opening - Dear ... ,

12 Tran Hung Dao St.
Ha Noi
February 10, 200...

Dear Tim,

Thanks for your letter. I'm pleased to hear you had an enjoyable Christmas vacation.

We received our first semester report a few days ago. I got good grades for Science, English and History, but my math result was poor. My math teacher asked me to spend more time on it. I must study harder next semester.

It is almost Tet. That's the Lunar New Year Festival in Viet Nam. I think I told you about it in my last letter. We're going to Hue tonight to celebrate the festival with my grandmother. I'll send you a postcard from there.

Write soon and tell me all your news.

Regards,
Hoa

2. Now help Lan write a letter to her pen pal Donna in San Francisco. Use the information in the box.

- Mother's Day
- second semester report / last month
- good grades / Geography / Physics / Math
- teacher / tell / improve English / History
- in a few weeks / Mid-Autumn Festival / moon festival
- Ha Long Bay / aunt and uncle / bus / this afternoon
- send you / postcard

Language Focus

- Adverbs of manner
- Modal: *should*
- Commands, requests and advice in reported speech

1. Complete the dialogues. Use the adverbs of manner in the box.

softly	well	fast	badly	hard

a) **Hoa:** Does Mrs. Nga speak English?
Lan: Oh, yes. She speaks English (0) *well*.

b) **Hoa:** Ba always gets excellent grades.
Lan: That's because he studies (1)_____.

c) **Hoa:** That's our bus!
Lan: Run (2)_____ and we might catch it.

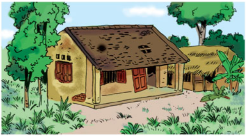
d) **Hoa:** I'm very sorry. I know I behaved (3)______.
Lan: It's all right.

e) **Hoa:** I can't hear you, Lan.
Lan: Sorry, but I'm speaking (4)_____ because I have a sore throat.

2. Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Mr. Hao's house. Use the words in the box. Say what he should do.

repair	paint	cut	replant	mend

Mr. Hao should repair the roof.



3. Work with a partner. Suppose you are Tim's mother. Report Miss Jackson's commands and requests in her conversation with Tim's mother.

Example:

Miss Jackson said:

"Can you give Tim this dictionary?"

or *"Please give Tim this dictionary."*

Tim's mother reported it to Tim:

"Miss Jackson asked me to give you this dictionary."

"Miss Jackson told me to give you this dictionary."

a) "Please wait for me outside my office."

b) "Please give Tim his report card for this semester."

c) "Can you help Tim with his Spanish pronunciation?"

d) "Can you meet me next week?"

4. Work with a partner. Report Miss Jackson's advice she gave in her conversation with Tim's mother.

Example:

Miss Jackson said:

"Tim should work harder on his Spanish pronunciation."

Tim's mother reported it to Tim:

"Miss Jackson said you should work harder on your Spanish pronunciation."

a) "Tim should spend more time on Spanish pronunciation."

b) "Tim should practice speaking Spanish every day."

c) "Tim should listen to Spanish conversations on TV."

d) "Tim should practice reading aloud passages in Spanish."

e) "Tim should use this dictionary to find out how to pronounce Spanish words."

UNIT 6

THE YOUNG PIONEERS CLUB

GETTING STARTED.

Identify the activities that Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneer and Youth Organization (Y&Y) participate in. Check (✓) the boxes, then add more activities to the list.

- ☐ helping blind people
- ☐ helping elderly people
- ☐ helping handicapped children
- ☐ cleaning up beaches
- ☐ caring for animals
- ☐ taking part in sports

LISTEN AND READ.

Secretary:	Hello. May I help you?
Nga:	Good morning. I'm enrolling for the activities for this summer.
Secretary:	Right. Let me get an application form and we can fill it out. What's your full name, please?
Nga:	Pham Mai Nga.
Secretary:	And when were you born?
Nga:	April 22, 1989.
Secretary:	Where do you live and do you have a phone number?
Nga:	I live at 5 Tran Phu Street, and I don't have a phone at home.
Secretary:	Now, what are your hobbies?
Nga:	I like drawing and outdoor activities. And I enjoy acting, too.
Secretary:	Drawing, outdoor activities, ... and acting. Well, please take this form to your teacher and ask her to sign it. Then bring the form back to me.
Nga:	All right. Thank you.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Complete Nga's details.

- Name: ________________
- Home address: __________
- Phone number: __________
- Date of birth: _________
- Sex: ________________
- Interests:____________

SPEAK.

Look at the phrases in the boxes. Then practice the dialogues with a partner.

Asking for favors	Responding to favors
Can/Could you help me, please? Could you do me a favor? I need a favor. Can/Could you ... ?	Certainly/ Of course/ Sure. No problem. What can I do for you? How can I help you? I'm sorry. I'm really busy.
Offering assistance	**Responding to assistance**
May I help you? Do you need any help? Let me help you.	Yes/No. Thank you. Yes. That's very kind of you. No. Thank you. I'm fine.

a) **Mrs. Ngoc:** Could you do me a favor, please?
Hoa: Sure. What can I do for you?
Mrs. Ngoc: Can you help me carry my bags? I've hurt my arm.
Hoa: Certainly. I'll help you.
Mrs. Ngoc: Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

b) Receptionist: May I help you?

Tourist: Yes. Can you show me the way to the nearest bank?

Receptionist: Sure. Turn right when you get out of the hotel.
Turn left at the first corner. It's on your right.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

Now use the appropriate phrases in the box to make similar dialogues about some of the following situations with a partner.

WHO	WHAT	WHY
tourist	needs to find a police station	lost money
neighbor	needs help tidying yard	has a broken leg
friend	needs help fixing her bike	has a flat tire
aunt	needs to buy some vegetables	is busy cooking meal

LISTEN.

Fill in the missing words.

Children of our land (1)___.
Let's sing for (2)___,
Let's sing for (3)___.
Let's sing for the (4)___
between (5)___ and (6)___,
Oh, children (7)___ our land, unite,

Children of the (8)___ hold hands.
Let's (9)___ our love from (10)___ to place.
Let's shout (11)___ loud,
Let's make a (12)___,
Oh, children of the (13)___,
hold hands.

Adapted from a song by Margarette Thornas-Cochran

READ.

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is an organization for Vietnamese youth from 15 to 30 years of age. The Union builds good character, love for the nation, and encourages good citizenship, soft skills and personal fitness.

The Union was founded on March 26 1931 by the beloved President Ho Chi Minh. It had different names over the years. One of its first names was 'Vietnam Communist Youth Union'. In December 1976, it was officially named as it is called today: Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. However, people normally use the name 'The Youth Union' for short.

The Youth Union, together with other youth organizations such as the Young Pioneers Organization, the Vietnam Youth Federation, the Vietnam Students Union, often hold social activities such as Helping the Handicapped, Cleaning the Environment, Green Summer Volunteers Campaign, and other similar movements. These activities aim to help the young develop their public awareness and form their personality.

Ever since the Union was founded, its aims and principles, established by President Ho Chi Minh, have been the guidelines for the young Vietnamese people of today and tomorrow.

1. Fill in the missing information.

a) The Youth Union was founded in ....

b) In .... the Youth Union was officially named as it is called today.

c) The Youth Union's activities aim to help the young develop ....

d) Its aims and principles have been .... for the young Vietnamese people of today and tomorrow.

2. Answer. Then write the ansers in your exercise book.

a) At what age can one join the Youth Union?

b) When was the Youth Union founded?

c) What is the complete name of the Youth Union?

d) Can you name some social activities of the Youth Union?

e) What do these activities aim to help?

f) Who established the guidelines for the Vietnamese youth?

g) (*open question - optional*)
What names have the Youth Union had over the years?

WRITE.

1. Read the passage and complete the letter.

November 21, 2003

NOTICE

To: All Y&Y members of the school

The Y&Y is planning to help the community by encouraging all members to participate in a recycling program. All you have to do is to collect used glass, paper and cans, and send them for recycling. By doing this, we can help save natural resources and earn some money for the organization.

If possible, you can participate in other programs such as raising funds for the poor, helping street children and planting trees and flowers along the sidewalks or in the parks.

Join us and register from today.

The Secretary

Dear Linh,

I'm glad to tell you that I'm going to have interesting activities.

The Y&Y is (0) planning to help the (1)______. I will participate in its (2)______ program. In this program, we will (3) ______ glass, used paper and cans. Then we will (4)______ them for (5)______.

I hope I can (6)______ natural resources and (7)______ some money for my school Y&Y in these activities. I also think about (8)______ in either (9)______ trees and flowers or (10) ______ street children. It is really interesting, isn't it?

Write to me soon and tell me all your news.

Love,

Nga

2. Read the dialogue between Hoa and her aunt. Then write Hoa's letter to her parents telling what she is going to do.

Aunt:	Hoa, you look very happy today. Anything interesting at school?
Hoa:	Yes, Aunt. I'm going to join the Y&Y Green Group.
Aunt:	Really? What will you do?
Hoa:	We are having an environment month. And, we're going to clean the banks of the lakes on weekends.
Aunt:	Will you do anything else?
Hoa:	Oh, yes. We're going to plant trees and flowers in the school garden and water them every afternoon after class.
Aunt:	That sounds excellent.
Hoa:	Yes, it is. And, we're planting young trees and plants to sell to some schools. We hope to give more green color to the city and earn some money for our school Y&Y.
Aunt:	You're really great, Hoa!

Dear Mom and Dad,

. . . .

Language focus

- **Present tense with future meaning**
- **Gerunds**
- **Modals:** ***may, can, could***

1. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Y & Y Spring activity program.

a)

When do they collect and empty garbage?

On January 9.

b)

Where do they collect and empty garbage?

At Dong Xuan Market.

c)

What time do they start and finish work?

They start at 8 am and finish at 5 pm.

Youth and Young Pioneers Organization
Spring Activity Program

ARE YOU READY ?

Activity	Place	Date	Time
Collect and empty garbage	Dong Xuan Market	Jan. 9	8 am - 5 pm
Plant and water trees along streets	City center streets	Feb. 2	7 am - 10 am
Help the elderly and street children	City rest home and orphanage	Mar. 26	7 am - 4 pm
Have big gathering to support cultural-sport programs	Central stadium	Apr. 15	5 pm - 9 pm

2. Work with a partner.

a) Look at the table. Talk about our friends' hobbies.

A: Ba loves playing soccer, but he doesn't like washing up.

B: Lan doesn't like playing soccer and she doesn't like washing up, either.

	Ba				Lan			
	love	*like*	*don't like*	*hate*	*love*	*like*	*don't like*	*hate*
playing soccer	✓						✓	
washing up			✓				✓	
cooking meals				✓		✓		
performing music		✓				✓		
gardening			✓				✓	
gathering broken glasses		✓				✓		
watching TV		✓			✓			
camping	✓					✓		
playing badminton				✓			✓	
doing homework		✓						✓

b) Copy the table into your exercise book. Then complete it with information about you. Next ask and answer questions with your partner.



3. Work with a partner.

a) Use the expressions in the box to ask for a favor. Then practice the dialogues with a partner.

help me with this math problem
buy a ticket
water the flowers in the garden
take me across the road

A.	**Woman:**	Can/Could you help me, please?
	Man:	Yes, certainly.
	Woman:	Can you _______________?
B.	**Old Woman:**	Could you do me a favor?
	Boy:	What can I do for you?
	Old Woman:	Can you _______________?
C.	**Boy:**	I need a favor.
	Girl:	How can I help?
	Boy:	Could you _______________?
D.	**Grandpa :**	Can you help me, please?
	Niece:	Yes. Of course.
	Grandpa:	Can you ______________?

b) Use useful expressions in the boxes on page 55 to complete the dialogues. Then practice the dialogues with a partner.

A: ___________ help you?
B: Yes. Thank you. Could you fill in this form for me?

A: _____________ any help?
B: No. Thank you. I'm fine.

A: Oh. This bag is heavy.
B: Let ____________.
A: Yes. That's _____________ of you.

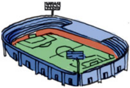
UNIT 7
MY NEIGHBORHOOD

GETTING STARTED.

Match the names of places found in a neighborhood with the pictures.

grocery store	**hairdresser's**	**drugstore**
swimming-pool	**stadium**	**wet market**

a)


b)


c)


d)


e)


f)


LISTEN AND READ.

Nam: Hi. My name's Nam.

Na: Hello. Nice to meet you, Nam. I'm Na.

Nam: Are you new around here?

Na: Yes. We've been here since last week.

Nam: I'm sure you'll like this neighborhood.

Na: I hope so. How long have you lived here?

Nam: Oh, we've lived here for about 10 years.

Na: You must know the area very well.

Nam: I do.

Na: Is there a restaurant close by? My mother is too tired to cook tonight.

Nam: There is one just around the corner.

Na: What is the food like?

Nam: It's very good. We like to eat there. It serves Hue food and the pancakes are delicious. You should try them.

Na: I will. Thanks.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the words from the dialogue.

a) Na is _____ to the neighborhood.

b) She and her family arrived _____.

c) Na's mother is very _____.

d) There is a _____ in the area.

e) The restaurant serves food from _____.

f) Nam thinks the _____ are tasty.

SPEAK.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.



Clerk: Next, please!

Mrs. Kim: I want to send this parcel to Quy Nhon.

Clerk: Do you want to send it airmail or surface mail?

Mrs. Kim: I'm not sure. How much is airmail?

Clerk:	I'll have to weigh the parcel first. Mmm. Five kilograms. That'll be 32,500 dong.
Mrs. Kim:	Oh! That's expensive.
Clerk:	Surface mail is much cheaper. It's only 19,200 dong.
Mrs. Kim:	That's better. I'll send it surface.
Clerk:	All right.

2. Look at the following brochure and the information in the box. Make similar dialogues.

letter /Kon Tum / surface mail / 20g

postcard / Ho Chi Minh City / airmail / 15g

parcel / Ca Mau / airmail / 2kg

parcel / Buon Ma Thuot / surface mail / 5kg

Surface Mail		
Item	Weight	Charges (VND)
Letter	20g	800
Postcard	25g	800
Parcel	5kg	19,200

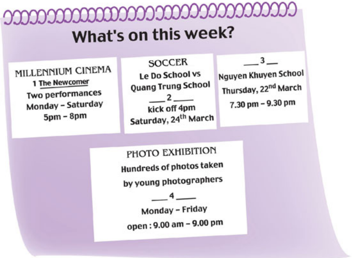
Airmail		
Item	Weight	Charges (VND)
Letter	15g	1,200
Postcard	15g	1,200
Parcel	2kg	13,000

LISTEN.

Na is new to the neighborhood. She's talking with Nam about what she's going to do on the weekend. Look at the advertisement of "What's on this week?".

1. Listen to the conversation. Then fill the blank in each of the advertisement with one phrase from the box.

Town Ground	**English Speaking Contest**
The Newcomer	**Culture House**



2. Listen to the conversation again and check (✓) the correct box for True, False or No Information.

	True	False	No Information
a) Na does not know the neighborhood very well.	☐	☐	☐
b) Na doesn't like movies.	☐	☐	☐
c) Na will go to the photo exhibition this weekend.	☐	☐	☐
d) Na won't go to the English speaking contest.	☐	☐	☐
e) Na will go to the soccer match with Nam.	☐	☐	☐
f) Nam is a soccer fan.	☐	☐	☐

READ.

A new shopping mall is opening in Nam's neighborhood today. It is very different from the present shopping area. All the shops are under one roof. That will be very convenient, especially during the hot and humid summer months. Customers will shop in comfort and won't notice the weather.

Some people in the neighborhood, however, are not happy about the changes. The owners of the small stores on Tran Phu Street think the mall will take their business. Some of the goods in the new stores will be the same as the ones in the small shops, but the stores in the mall will offer a wider selection of products, some at cheaper prices.

The residents and store owners have been concerned about the new mall for a few months. They have organized a community meeting in order to discuss the situation.



1. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Then correct the false sentences and write them in your exercise book.

	T	F
a) The mall is open six days a week.	☐	☐
b) There are more than 50 stores in the mall.	☐	☐
c) Everyone in the neighborhood is pleased about the new mall.	☐	☐
d) It will be more comfortable to shop in the mall than in the present shopping area.	☐	☐
e) Some of the stores on Tran Phu Street may have to close.	☐	☐

2. Answer.

a) What is special about the new shopping mall?

b) What facilities are available in the shopping mall?

c) What do the small store owners think about the new shopping mall?

d) What kinds of goods will the stores in the mall offer?

WRITE.

Tran Phu Street Residents and Store Owners

MEETING TO DISCUSS EFFECTS OF NEW MALL

Date: May 20 Time: 8.00 pm

Place: Binh's Hardware Store, 12 Hang Da Street.

Please contact Pham Van Tai at the above address for more information.

1. Read the community notice.

2. Use the similar format to write a notice about the English Speaking contest below.

The school English Speaking Club is going to hold a speaking contest to celebrate the Teachers' Day. The contest will be at Hall 204, Building G, from 7.30 pm to 10.00 pm on November 15. The person to contact is Tran Thi Thu Hang of class 8H.

3. Write one or two notices about your class meeting and / or your Sports Club meeting.

Language Focus

- **Present perfect with *for* and *since***
- **Comparison with *like, (not) as .... as; (not) the same as; different from***

1. Match each verb to its past participle.

be	gone	see	collected
go	lived	do	seen
eat	attended	write	done
live	been	work	written
attend	eaten	collect	worked

2. Complete the expressions. Use *for* or *since*.

- *for* a period of time
  for five months
- *since* a point of time
  since Tuesday

... five minutes
... January
... 1990
... the summer

... three hours
... 10 weeks
... Friday
... 20 years

3. Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

a) I *have lived* here since last week. (live)

b) We ______ in that restaurant for two years. (not eat)

c) I ______ her since yesterday. (not see)

d) They ______ Quang Trung School since last year. (attend)

e) My dad ______ for his company for 20 years. (work)

f) Ba ______ stamps since 1995. (collect)

4. Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

hope	be (3)	live	see	look	want

Ba: Hi. My name's Ba.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Ba. I'm Tom.

Ba: Are you a newcomer here?

Tom: Yes. I (1) ________________ here since last week.

Ba: I'm sure you'll love this place.

Tom: I (2) _________ so. How long _______ you (3) _______ here?

Ba: For 15 years.

Tom: So you must know the area very well. (4) _________ there a post office near here?

Ba: Yes. There's one next to my house. Why?

Tom: Ah! I (5)____________ to send this postcard to my parents.

Ba: Let me have a look. Oh! It (6)_____ very beautiful. Where's your house?

Tom: In London. ______ you ever (7) ___________ there?

Ba: Not yet. But I (8) _____________ it through films and magazines. I'm going there with my father next summer.

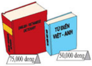
Tom: That's great. I hope to see you again over there.

5. Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. You will have to use some words more than once.

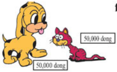
different	expensive	cheap	modern	long	same	large

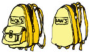
a) 

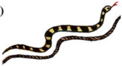
b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f) 

g) 

h) 

i) 

a) The magazine is *not as large as* the newspaper.

b) Lipton tea is *different from* Dilmah tea.

c) The red dictionary is _______ the blue dictionary.

d) The bag on the left is _______ the bag on the right.

e) The toy cat is _______ the toy dog.

f) Hoa's backpack is _______ Lan's backpack.

g) The snake is _______ the rope.

h) The pocket-watch is _______ the wristwatch.

i) The ruler is _______ the eraser.

UNIT 8

COUNTRY LIFE AND CITY LIFE

GETTING STARTED.

Work with a partner. Make a list of the differences between the countryside and the city. The words in the box may help you.

noisy	**fresh air**	**friendly**
tall buildings	**kinds of goods**	**fresh foods**
beautiful views	**entertainments**	**traffic jam**

LISTEN AND READ.



Hoa: Hi, Na. Have you been away?

Na: Yes. I went to the countryside for the weekend.

Hoa: Where did you go?

Na: I went to Kim Lien. It's a village. Some of my relatives live there.

Hoa: I've heard it's a beautiful place.

Na: It is. And it's very quiet and peaceful. I had a really nice weekend, but I don't want to live there permanently.

Hoa: Why not?

Na: It's too quiet. There is nothing to do.

Hoa: Yes, but things are changing in the countryside.

Na: Such as?

Hoa: Many remote areas are getting electricity. People can now have things like refrigerators and .....

Na: And TV.

Hoa: That too. TV is bringing not only information but also entertainment. And medical facilities are more easily accessible too. Life in the provinces is definitely changing for the better.

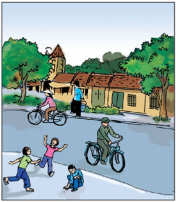
Na: But the city has so much more to offer.

Hoa: In many ways, I prefer the countryside. Life is simple, people are friendly and the air is clean.

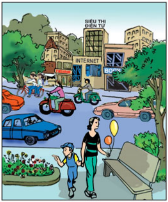
1. **Practice the dialogue with a partner.**
2. **Answer the questions.**
   a) Where has Na been?
   b) How long was she there?
   c) What is her opinion of the countryside?
   d) Na says, 'There is nothing to do.' What does she mean by this?
   e) What are some of the changes that Hoa mentions?
   f) Do you prefer the city or the countryside? Why?

SPEAK.

1. **Work with a partner. Look at the two pictures and talk about the changes of the town. The word prompts in the box may help you.**



5 years ago



now

busy	tall	beautiful	modern	noisy	dirty	expensive

Example : The town is becoming busier.

2. Work with a partner. Talk about changes in your hometown.

LISTEN.

Fill in the missing words.



Lan: Hello.

Aunt Hang: Hello. Is (1)_____ Lan?

Lan: Yes. Who is (2) _____?

Aunt Hang: (3)____ Aunt Hang. How are you?

Lan: I'm fine. (4)_____ are you phoning (5)_____?

Aunt Hang: Hue. I'm calling to tell you Uncle Chi and I are (6)_____ to visit you next (7)_____.

Lan: Great! When are you (8)_____?



Aunt Hang: On (9)_____. We're arriving in Ha Noi in the (10)_____ (11)_____.

Lan: OK. Do you want to (12)_____ to (13)_____ mom?

Aunt Hang: Yes, please.

Lan: Hold on a moment and I'll (14) _______ her.

READ.

Many people from rural areas are leaving behind their traditional way of life and moving to the city. They believe that well-paying jobs are plentiful in the city.

At home on the farm, life is always a struggle with nature. Typhoons, floods or droughts can easily destroy a harvest and leave the farmer with little or no money until the following year. Often farmers look for other work when they need more money for their family.

The increase in population, however, has led to overcrowding in many cities. This puts a strain on schools and hospitals, as well as water and electricity supplies. Increased pollution is another unpleasant result.

There is also a human side to this tragedy. Families sometimes have to live apart. In these cases, children may live at home with relatives, while their parents go and live in an urban area.

Governments all over the world are trying to provide facilities for these migrants, but it can be quite a problem.

1. Complete the summary. Use information from the passage.

People from the countryside are (1)_____ their (2)_____ to go and live in the (3)_____. Farming can sometimes be a difficult life and these people from (4)_____ areas feel the (5)_____ offers more opportunities. However, many people coming to the city create (6)_____. There may not be enough (7)_____ or (8)_____, while water and electricity supplies may not be adequate. This is a (9)_____ facing governments around the (10)_____.

2. Find the word in the passage that means:

a) of the countryside ....

b) as many as needed ....

c) become greater or larger ....

d) a great pressure ....

e) a terrible event ....

f) of the city or city life ....

WRITE.

1. Put the outline for an informal letter in the correct order. If you don't remember, refer to the writing exercises in Unit 5.

Opening
Date
Closing
Heading
Writer's address
Body of letter

2. Write a letter to a friend about your neighborhood. These questions may help you.

Where do you live?
What does your house look like?
What can you see from your bedroom window?
How far is it from your home to school?
How do you get to school?
What kinds of facilities are there in your neighborhood?
What things in your neighborhood do you like best?
Why?

Language focus

- **Present progressive** - **to talk about the future**
  - **to show changes with *get* and *become***
- **Comparative and superlative adjectives**

1. Read the dialogues.

a) **Mrs. Vui:** Is the boat to Dong Hoi leaving at 10.25?
Clerk: Is that *Lady of the Lake*?
Mrs. Vui: That's right.
Clerk: I'm very sorry, madam, but it's been delayed.
Mrs. Vui: Oh, no!
Clerk: Now, it's leaving at 10.40.

b) **Mr. Hung:** Is the boat from Hai Phong arriving at 10.30?
Clerk: Are you talking about *Bright Sky*?
Mr. Hung: Yes.
Clerk: It's arriving on time, sir.

Now make similar dialogues. Use the shipping information.

Shipping information

Ship Name	Destination	Time of Departure	Status	Revised Time
Lady of the Lake	Dong Hoi	10.25	delayed	10.40
Good Fortune	Quy Nhon	11.30	delayed	13.55
City of Hue	Nha Trang	11.40	—	—
Golden Trail	Ho Chi Minh City	11.55	delayed	16.20
Ship Name	**Origin**	**Time of Arrival**	**Status**	**Revised Time**
Bright Sky	Hai Phong	10.30	—	—
Speed of Light	Ho Chi Minh City	10.40	delayed	12.30
Diamond Eyes	Ca Mau	11.00	—	—
Stars Above	Phu Quoc	12.00	delayed	18.15

2. Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in the present progressive tense.

a) **Nam:** What are you doing tonight?
Bao: I*'m playing* (0) table tennis.

b) **Uncle Thach:** Would you and Lan like to go to the movies?
Hoa: Sorry, we can't. We (1)_____ homework.

c) **Mrs. Vui:** Are you watching the seven o'clock news?
Mr. Nhat: No, I (2)_____ a program on rainforests.

d) **Hoa:** I'm going to the beach on Saturday.
Lan: Lucky you! I (3)_____ to my violin lesson.

e) **Mrs. Thoa:** Are you free on Sunday afternoon?
Na: No, Mom and I (4)_____ the house.

f) **Nga:** Can you fix my computer on Friday afternoon?
Mr. Lam: I'm afraid not. I (5)_____ a meeting that afternoon.

3. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs and adjectives in the boxes.

Verbs	Adjectives
get	**better**
become	**cleaner**
	cold
	dark
	tall
	weak

a) *The boys are getting taller.*
b) The old men _____.
c) We should go home. It _____.
d) The weather _____.
e) The students _____.
f) The school yard _____.

4. Make comparisons between the city and the country about these things. The adjectives in the box will help you.

busy	easy	expensive	cheap	good
bad	poor	big	accessible	fresh

food	entertainments
traffic	medical facilities
transport	schools
air	electricity

5. Look at the advertisements. Compare the house, the villa and the apartment. Use the adjectives in the box.

The house is more expensive than the apartment.

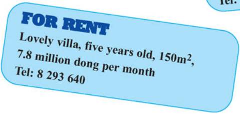
The apartment is smaller than the villa.

The villa is the oldest home.

expensive	old	small	beautiful	big	hot







UNIT 9
A FIRST-AID COURSE

GETTING STARTED.

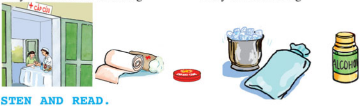
Work with a partner. What would you do in these situations which require first-aid? The pictures will help you.

a girl has a burn on her arm

a girl has a nose bleed

a boy has a bad cut on his leg

a boy has a bee sting



LISTEN AND READ.

Nurse : Bach Mai Hospital.

Lan: This is an emergency. Please send an ambulance to Quang Trung School. A student is hurt.

Nurse : Calm down. Can you tell me what happened?

Lan : She fell off her bike and hit her head on the road.

Nurse : Is she conscious?

Lan : Yes, but she had a bad cut on her head. It's bleeding quite badly.

Nurse : Try to stop the bleeding. Use a towel or a handkerchief to cover the wound. Then put pressure on it. Hold it tight.

Lan : Will you hurry, please?

Nurse : Of course. What is the address of the school?

Lan: Ngo Si Lien Lane. It's between Quang Trung Street and Tran Hung Dao Street.

Nurse : The ambulance will be there in about 10 minutes. She mustn't fall asleep.

Lan : All right. I promise I'll keep her awake.

1. **Practice the dialogue with a partner.**

2. **Select the topics covered in the dialogue.**
   a) describing the condition of the injured person
   b) asking for the address
   c) asking about the condition of the injured person
   d) asking for advice
   e) giving first-aid instructions
   f) arranging for an ambulance
   g) saying the injured person's name

SPEAK.

Work with a partner. Look at the phrases and the pictures. Take turns to make and respond to requests, offers and promises.

Requests	Offers	Promises
Can/Could you________? Will/Would you ________?	Would you like ________? What can I get for you? Shall I ________? Will/Won't you have ________? Can I get you ________?	I will ________. I promise. I promise I'll____. I promise I won't ________. I promise to ________.

Responses		
Sure. OK. All right. I'm sorry, I can't. I'm afraid not.	Yes, please. That would be nice. No, thank you.	I hope so. Good. I'm glad. Don't forget.

a)



b)



c)



d)



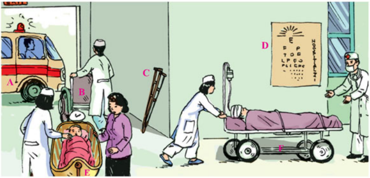
e)



LISTEN.

Match the letters A, B, C, D, E, or F to the correct words in the box, then put them in the correct order as you hear.

ambulance	crutches	scale
stretcher	wheelchair	eye chart



READ.

Case	First-aid
Fainting	- Leave the patient lying flat. - Don't force him/her to sit or stand. - Elevate the patient's feet, or lower his/her head below the level of the heart. - Don't let the victim get cold. - Give the victim a cup of tea when he/she revives.
Shock	- Don't overheat the victim with blankets or coats. - Don't give the victim any food or drink. - Don't give the victim drugs or alcohol.
Burns	- Cool the burns immediately so as to minimize tissue damage. - Put the affected part under a running cold tap (if possible). - Ease pain with ice or cold water packs. - Cover the burned area with a thick sterile dressing.

Choose a correct case for each of the following treatments.

a) The victim should not sit or stand.

b) Victim cannot drink wine or beer.

c) The victim's head should be below the level of the heart.

d) You should ease the pain with ice or cold water packs.

e) The victim should drink a cup of tea when reviving.

> **A.** Fainting
>
> **B.** Shock
>
> **C.** Burns

WRITE.

1. Complete the thank-you note Nga sent to Hoa after she left the hospital. Use the correct tense forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Hoa,

Thank you very much for the flowers you sent (send) me while I (1)_____ (be) in the hospital. They (2)_____ (be) beautiful and they really (3) _____ (help) to cheer me up. I (4)_______ (come) out of the hospital on Monday morning.

Now I (5)_______ (be) very bored. Will you come over to my place on the weekend? I'd love to see you.

I (6)_______ (phone) you on Friday afternoon.

Your friend,

Nga

2. Write a thank-you note to a friend. Invite your friend to go on a picnic with you. Arrange to contact your friend. Use the following questions to guide your writing.

What did your friend give/send you?

On what occasion?

What was/were it/they like?

How did you feel when you received the present?

How do you feel now?

Do you want to invite your friend somewhere?

If so, then when?

How will you contact your friend?

3. Use the same format to write another letter to another friend for other occasions.

Language focus

- *in order to; so as to*
- **Future simple**
- **Modal *will* to make requests, offers and promises**

1. Match one part of a sentence from column A with another part in column B. Then write a complete sentence by using *in order to / so as to*.

Example:

I always keep the window open in order to/so as to let fresh air in.

A	B
1) I always keep the window open	a) ease the victim's pain and anxiety
2) Mary wrote a notice on the board	b) get to the meeting on time
3) Mr. Green got up early this morning	c) inform her classmates about the change in schedule
4) My elder brother studies hard this year	d) minimize tissue damage
5) People use first-aid	e) pass the entrance exam to the university
6) You should cool the burns immediately	f) let fresh air in

2. Ba is talking to his mother about his aunt Mai. Complete the dialogue. Use the correct word or short form.

Ba:	What time (0) *will* Aunt Mai be here?	(will / shall)
Mrs. Nga:	She (1)_______ be here in two hours.	(will / shall)
Ba:	(2)________ Uncle Sau be with her?	(will / 'll)
Mrs. Nga:	No, he (3)__________. He has to stay in Ho Chi Minh City.	(will / won't)
Ba:	(4)_____ I come to the airport with you?	(will / shall)
Mrs. Nga:	OK. It (5)_______ be a nice trip for us both.	(will / won't)
Ba:	Great, I (6)_______ be ready in two minutes.	(won't / 'll)

3. Nga is helping her grandmother. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the words under each picture and *will*.

a)



open / window

b)



give / it

c)



answer / telephone

d)



turn on / TV

e)



pour / a glass of water

f)



get / cushion

a) Nga:	Are you hot, Grandma?
Mrs. Tuyet:	Yes. *Will you open the window*, please, Nga?
b) Mrs. Tuyet:	My book is on the floor. ______________ to me, please?
c) Mrs. Tuyet:	________________________________, please?
d) Nga:	Do you want to listen to the radio?
Mrs. Tuyet:	No, thanks. I always watch the news at 7 pm. ___, Nga?
e) Mrs. Tuyet:	I'm thirsty. ________________________ for me?
Nga:	Of course.
f) Nga:	Are you comfortable?
Mrs. Tuyet:	No, I'm not. _____________________, please?

4. **Work with a partner, look at the pictures. Make requests, offers or promises. Use the words in the box and *will* or *shall*.**

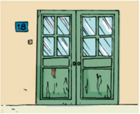
cut	hang	carry	paint	empty	study

Will you empty the garbage can, please?

a)



b)



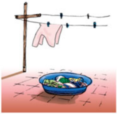
c)



d)



e)



f)



UNIT 10

RECYCLING

GETTING STARTED.

Work with a partner. Think of ways we can reduce the amount of garbage we produce. The words in the box may help you.

We should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags.

You're right. We should also reuse plastic bags.

- tree leaves to wrap things
- garbage to make fertilizer
- used papers to make toys
- vegetable matter to make animal food

LISTEN AND READ.

Friends of the Earth
Les Amis de la Terre
Amigos de la Tierra

A representative from ***Friends of the Earth****, Miss Blake, is talking to the students of Quang Trung School. Friends of the Earth shows people how to protect the environment and save natural resources.*

Miss Blake: Recycling is easy. Remember: *reduce*, *reuse* and *recycle.*

Ba: You're right. It is not difficult to remember because all the three words begin with the letter R. Can you explain what you mean, Miss Blake?

Miss Blake: Certainly. I am pleased that you want to know more. Reduce means not buying products which are overpackaged. For example, shirts and socks which have plastic and paper packaging.

Hoa:	I think I know what things we can reuse.
Miss Blake:	Can you tell the class, please?
Hoa:	We can reuse things like envelopes, glass, and plastic bottles and old plastic bags.
Miss Blake:	That's right. But instead of reusing plastic bags, we shouldn't use them at all. We ought to use cloth bags.
Lan:	So is that what you mean by *recycle*?
Miss Blake:	Yes, don't just throw things away. Try and find another use for them.
Lan:	That's easy to say, Miss Blake, but how do we do it?
Miss Blake:	Contact an organization like **Friends of the Earth** for information, go to your local library, or ask your family and friends.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner. One of you is Miss Blake. The other plays the roles of Ba, Hoa and Lan.

2. Answer.

a) What does Miss Blake mean by *reduce*?

b) What things can we *reuse*?

c) What does *recycle* mean?

d) Where can we look for information on recycling things?

e) Why does Miss Blake tell Lan that we shouldn't use plastic bags at all?

SPEAK.

Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and decide which group each item belongs to.

paper	**plastic**	**vegetable matter**	
glass	**metal**	**fabric**	**leather**



LISTEN.

You will hear four questions during the recording. Check (✓) the correct answers.

a) What type of garbage can you put in the compost?
  A. all vegetable matter
  B. meat or grain products

b) Where is the best place for a compost heap?
  A. a place that gets no sun
  B. a place that gets sun and shade

c) Should you water the compost?
  A. Yes
  B. No

d) How long does it take before you can use the compost?
  A. after it rains
  B. six months

Recycling Facts

Car tires

In the USA, millions of old car tires are thrown away every year. But tires can be recycled to make pipes and floor coverings. Nowadays, many people wear shoes and sandals made from old car tires.

Bottles

In Britain, the milkman brings bottles of milk to houses and collects the empty ones. The empty bottles are then cleaned and refilled. Every milk bottle can be reused thirty times.

Glass

In industry, most glass is recycled. The glass is collected and sent to the factories. There it is broken up, melted and made into new glassware.

Drink cans

People throw away billions of cans every year all over the world. In Oregon, the government made a new law several years ago. They said that there must be a deposit on all drink cans. The deposit is returned when people bring the cans back for recycling.

Compost

Farmers have recycled their waste for thousands of years. They grow food for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields. They also collect household and garden waste to make compost. Compost is a wonderful natural fertilizer. It helps plants grow.

Thought for the week:

One ton of recycled paper saves approximately eight trees.

Let us know

We are delighted that you are interested in protecting the environment. Share your recycling story with our readers! Call or fax us at 5 265 456.

1. Answer.

- **a)** What do people do with empty milk bottles?
- **b)** What happens to the glass when it is sent to the factories?
- **c)** What did the Oregon government do to prevent people from throwing drink cans away?
- **d)** What is compost made from?
- **e)** If you have a recycling story to share, how can you share it?

2. Work with a partner. Complete the sentences to make a list of recycled things.

Car tires ____.

Milk bottles ______________________________________.

Glass ____.

Drink cans _______________________________________.

Household and garden waste ________________________.

WRITE.

1. Complete the recycling instructions. Use the verbs in the box.

soak	place	wrap	dry
use	wait	mix	press

First, (0) *soak* some old newspapers in a bucket of water overnight. Then (1)_______ a wooden spoon to mash the paper. Next, (2)________the mashed paper and the water together in another bucket. (3)________a wire mesh in the mixture then pull it out. Then put the mesh with mixture on the cloth and (4)________it down firmly. Take the mesh off the cloth.

(5)________some heavy books in a plastic bag and put them on the cloth.

(6)________about 5 minutes. Finally, put the books away and take the paper out of the cloth to (7)________in the sunlight.

2. In some areas people burn dry tea leaves to keep mosquitoes away. Look at the pictures. Make the instructions on how to prepare the tea leaves, using the given words in the box.

take	put	dry	scatter



a) used / tea leaves / tea pot

____



b) tea leaves / tray

____



c) leaves / sun

____



d) dry / leaves / pot / future use

____

Language focus

- **Passive forms**
- **Adjectives followed by** **- an infinitive**
  - a noun clause

1. Work with a partner.

Read a guide on how to recycle glass. Look at the instructions, rewrite them in the passive form and put the pictures in the correct order.

a) Break the glass into small pieces. => *The glass is broken into small pieces.*

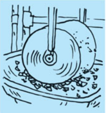
b) Then wash the glass with a detergent liquid.

c) Dry the glass pieces completely.

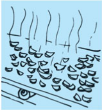
d) Mix them with certain specific chemicals.

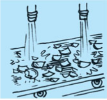
e) Melt the mixture until it becomes a liquid.

f) Use a long pipe, dip it into the liquid, then blow the liquid into intended shapes.

1)


2)


3)


4)


5)


6)


2. **A famous inventor, Dr. Kim, is going to build a time machine. One of his assistants, Hai, is asking him questions about the invention. Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Hai:	When (0) *will* the project *be started*, Doctor?	(start)
Dr. Kim:	Very soon.	
Hai:	Many people want to see the time machine.	
Dr. Kim:	Yes. It (1)________________ to the public when it is finished.	(show)
Hai:	(2)__________ it ________ by the end of the year, Doctor?	(build)
Dr. Kim:	I'm afraid not, but it (3)_________ before Tet.	(finish)
Hai:	(4)__________ it __________ by you?	(make)
Dr. Kim:	No, I need you to build it. When can you start?	
Hai:	Let's begin tomorrow.	

3. **Complete the dialogues. Use the words in the box.**

easy/understand	**dangerous/go**	**difficult/follow**
hard/believe	**important/wait**	

a) **Ba:** Turn right, then left, then right and then left again.
Nam: It's (0) *difficult to follow* your directions. Can you start again, please?

b) **Mr. Dao:** Can you do the exercise, Hoa?
Hoa: Yes, Mr. Dao. It's (1)________________.

c) **Lan:** In the future, mankind might live on the moon.
Nga: Really? It's (2)__________________.

d) **Mrs. Thoa:** Stop, Tuan! It's (3)__________________ near the stove.
Tuan: Sorry, Mom.

e) **Hoa:** Should I stir the mixture, Aunt Thanh?
Aunt Thanh: No. It's (4)________________ for five minutes.

4. Complete the letter. Use the correct forms of the verb *be* and the adjectives in the box.

happy	delighted	certain	relieved	sure	afraid

Dear Nam,

Your grandfather and I (0) *are delighted* that you passed your English exam. Congratulations!

Aunt Mai (1) _____ that you remembered her birthday last week. She told me you gave her a beautiful scarf.

I (2)_____ that your mother is feeling better. Please give her my love.

We're looking forward to seeing you in June. However, grandfather (3) _____ that the day is wrong. (4)_____ you _____ that you're arriving on Saturday 20th?

I (5) _____ that there are no trains from Ha Noi on Saturdays.

Write soon and confirm your arrival date and time.

Love,

Grandma

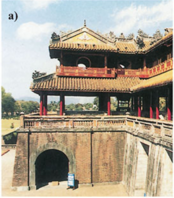
UNIT 11
TRAVELING AROUND VIET NAM

GETTING STARTED.

Work with two classmates. Match the places of interest in Viet Nam with their names.

1. The Temple of Literature	2. Ngo Mon (Gate)
3. Ha Long Bay	4. Nha Rong Harbor

a)



b)



c)



d)



LISTEN AND READ.

Hoa meets Tim at the airport.

Tim:	Hoa, I'd like you to meet my parents and my sister, Shannon.
Hoa:	How do you do? Welcome to Viet Nam.
Mr. Jones:	Thank you. It's nice to meet you finally, Hoa.
Hoa:	Can I help you with your bags, Mrs. Jones?
Mrs. Jones:	Thank you. It's great to be in Viet Nam.
Hoa:	Would you mind sitting in the front seat of the taxi, Mr. Jones? I'd like to sit with Tim and Shannon.
Mr. Jones:	No problem. I prefer the front seat.
Mrs. Jones:	Are we far from Ha Noi?
Hoa:	It's about a 40-minute drive from the city center.
Tim:	Look, Shannon! I can see a boy riding a water buffalo.
Shannon:	Wow! This is very exciting. Are those rice paddies, Hoa?
Hoa:	Yes, and the crop over there is corn. On the left, you can see sugar canes.
Tim:	Would you mind if I took a photo?
Hoa:	Not at all. I'll ask the driver to stop the car.

1. Practice the dialogue in groups.

2. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Then correct the false sentences and write them in your exercise book.

	T	F
a) This is the first time Hoa has met Tim's family.	☐	☐
b) Hoa helps Mrs. Jones with her luggage.	☐	☐
c) The Jones family is traveling from the airport in a bus.	☐	☐

d) Shannon has never seen rice paddies before. ☐ ☐

e) The car is traveling past farmland. ☐ ☐

f) Only rice and corn are grown around Ha Noi. ☐ ☐

SPEAK.

Use "mind" in requests.

Request	Reply	
	✓	✗
• Do you mind *closing* the door? • Would you mind *opening* the window? • Do you mind if I *take* a photo? • Would you mind if I *took* a photo?	• No, I don't mind. • No, of course not. • Not at all. • Please do. • Please go ahead.	• I'm sorry, I can't. • I'm sorry, that is not possible. • I'd prefer you didn't. • I'd rather you didn't.

Work with a partner. One of you is student A and the other is student B. Look at the information about your role and use it to make requests and suggestions.



Student A: You are a tourist on vacation in Ho Chi Minh City. You want to visit these places: a market, the zoo, a museum, and a restaurant for lunch. Ask the tourist information officer to suggest where you could go. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

Useful expressions:

Could you give me some information, please?
Would you mind if I asked you a question?
I want to visit a market. Could you suggest one?
Do you mind suggesting one?
That sounds interesting.
No. I don't want to go there.

Student B: You are a tourist information officer at Saigon Tourist. A tourist is going to ask you for help. You should make suggestions about which places to visit. The following information will help you.

Markets

Thai Binh Market

Ben Thanh Market

Open approx. 5 am - 8 pm

Restaurants

Cuong's Vegetarian Restaurant

Good Food Vietnamese Restaurant

Lucky's Ice-Cream Café

Open approx. 11 am - 11 pm

Stamps and Coins Market

Open 10 am - 7 pm

Museums

History Museum

Open 8 am - 11.30 am, and 1 pm - 4 pm daily (except Monday)

Revolutionary Museum

Open 8 am - 11.30 am, and 2 pm - 4.30 pm Tuesday through Sunday

Zoo and Botanical Garden

Open 10 am - 6 pm

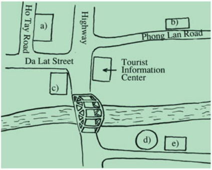
Useful expressions:

Do you mind if I suggest one?
How about going to Thai Binh Market?
I suggest going to Ben Thanh Market.

LISTEN.

Match the places in the box to their correct positions on the map.

- bus station	- pagoda
- hotel	- restaurant
- temple	



READ.

Nha Trang



- Seaside resort

Sights
- Oceanic Institute
- giant Buddha
- offshore islands

Accommodation
- a small selection of hotels

Arrivals/Departures
- flights daily to Ho Chi Minh City except Monday
- flights to Ha Noi twice a week
- buses and trains to northern and southern destinations

Da Lat



- known as the city of Eternal Spring

Sights
- waterfalls, lakes
- railway
- flower gardens

Accommodation
- many hotels, but difficult to find accommodation at busy times

Arrivals/Departures
- flights to and from Ho Chi Minh City three times a week
- buses and minibuses to Nha Trang and Ho Chi Minh City

Sa Pa



- Mountainous resort

Sights
- tribal villages
- beautiful mountain slopes
- jungle streams

Accommodation
- some hotels and guest houses

Arrivals/Departures
- buses daily to Lao Cai Town
- trains daily from Lao Cai to Ha Noi

Ha Long Bay



- recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site

Sights
- magnificent caves
- beautiful limestone islands
- quiet sand beaches

Accommodation
- hotels and mini-hotels in Ha Long City and various islands
- low-priced guest houses in Ha Long City

Arrivals/Departures
- buses and trains daily to and from Hai Phong and Ha Noi

1. Check (✓) the topics mentioned in the brochures about the resorts.

	Nha Trang	Da Lat	Sa Pa	Ha Long Bay
caves	☐	☐	☐	☐
flights to Ha Noi	☐	☐	☐	☐
hotels	☐	☐	☐	☐
local transport	☐	☐	☐	☐
mini-hotels	☐	☐	☐	☐
mountain slopes	☐	☐	☐	☐
railway	☐	☐	☐	☐
restaurants	☐	☐	☐	☐
sand beaches	☐	☐	☐	☐
tourist attractions	☐	☐	☐	☐
types of food	☐	☐	☐	☐
villages	☐	☐	☐	☐
waterfalls	☐	☐	☐	☐
World Heritage	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Answer. Where should these people go?

These people want to spend their coming summer vacation in Viet Nam. Help them find a suitable place. Check (✓) the boxes.

	Nha Trang	Da Lat	Sa Pa	Ha Long Bay	Nha Rong Harbor
a) Andrew studies tribes around the world. He likes mountain-climbing.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Mary loves Viet Nam and she wants to travel by train to see as much of the country as possible. She also wants to visit an oceanic institute in Viet Nam.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) John is interested in the history of Viet Nam. He wants to visit the place where President Ho Chi Minh left Viet Nam in 1911.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Joanne likes swimming and sunbathing. She has been to Viet Nam twice and she has visited Nha Trang already.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Donna is a florist. She has a flower shop in Los Angeles. She is thinking of importing flowers from Viet Nam.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

WRITE.

Read the first part of a story about traveling around Viet Nam.

Last week, while on vacation in Da Lat, the Browns had quite an adventure. One afternoon, they decided to paddle around Xuan Huong Lake in a canoe. After hiring the canoe, the family climbed in and paddled out to the middle of the lake. Unfortunately, dark clouds soon appeared and it began to rain.

1. Now, put the sentences below in the correct chronological order to complete the story.

a) The canoe moved up and down the water.

b) A boat appeared and rescued them.

c) The wind started to blow and the rain became heavier.

d) She leaned over and tried to pick it up.

e) The family was very lucky.

f) The canoe overturned and everyone fell into the deep and dangerous water.

g) Shannon dropped her paddle.

2. Put the events below in the correct chronological order and write the story. Start with the sentence below.

Uyen had a day to remember last week.

a)



Suddenly/she/stumble/rock/and fall

b)



She/realize/her alarm clock/not/go off

c)



Strangely/rain/stop/as she/get/her classroom

d)



She/math exam/Friday /and she/get up/late

e)



As she/leaving/it/start/rain/heavily

f)



schoolbag/pool/ and everything/get/wet

g)



Luckily, Uyen/enough time/finish

h)



Uyen/try/run/fast/she could

Language Focus

- *-ed* and *-ing* participles
- Requests with - Would/Do you mind if ... ?
  - Would/Do you mind + V-ing?

1. Look at the people in the schoolyard at Quang Trung School. Say who each person is.



The boy reading a book is Ba.

2. Look at this stall. Describe the goods for sale. Use the past participles of the verbs in the box.

wrap in	paint	make in
recycle from	dress in	keep in

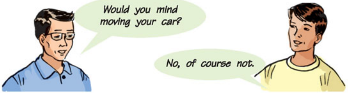


The old lamp made in China is five dollars.

3. Work with a partner. Use these words to make and respond to requests. A check (✓) means agree to the request, a cross (✗) means do not agree to the request.

a) move / car ✓

c) get / coffee ✗



b) put out / cigarette ✓

d) wait / moment ✗

4. Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. Ask questions and give suitable responses. The information on page 100 may help you.

a)



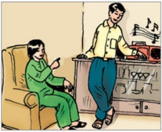
b)



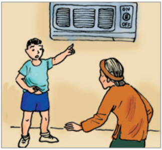
c)



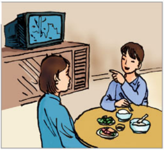
d)



e)



f)



a) **Request:** Do you mind if I sit down?
Response: Please do.

b) **Request:** Would you mind if I smoked?
Response: I'd rather you didn't.

UNIT 12

A VACATION ABROAD

GETTING STARTED.

Work with a partner.

Canada	Britain	Thailand
Australia	Japan	The United States of America

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f) 

1. Match the names of the countries in the box with appropriate pictures/flags.

Example: a) The United States of America.

2. Tell your partner which country you would like to visit and why?

Example:

A: *Which country do you want to visit?*

B: *I'd like to visit Australia.*

A: *Why?*

B: *Because Australian people are friendly.*

LISTEN AND READ.



Mrs. Smith: Hello.

Mrs. Quyen: Sandra, it's Quyen. I'm calling from Ha Noi.

Mrs. Smith: Hello, Quyen. This is a nice surprise!

Mrs. Quyen: Thanh and I are coming to San Francisco on Monday.

Mrs. Smith: That's wonderful! Would you like to come and stay with us while you're in town?

Mrs. Quyen: That's very kind of you, but we're coming on a tour. Our accommodation is included in the ticket price.

Mrs. Smith: Then you must come over for dinner one night.

Mrs. Quyen: Yes, we'd love to but we'll only be in town for three nights. We leave on the 28th.

Mrs. Smith: Are you free on Tuesday evening?

Mrs. Quyen: No, I'm going out that night, but I'm not busy the following evening.



Mrs. Smith: What about Thanh? Will he come with you?

Mrs. Quyen: No. Unfortunately, he has a business meeting in the evening.

Mrs. Smith: Oh dear. He's always working. Well, I'll pick you up at your hotel. Shall we say seven o'clock?

Mrs. Quyen: That sounds fine. Thanks, Sandra. See you then.

Mrs. Smith: Bye.

1. Complete Mrs. Quyen's schedule.

DATE	Monday 25	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 27	Thursday 28
SCHEDULE	Coming to San Francisco			

2. Answer the following questions.

a) Will Mrs. Quyen and her husband stay at Mrs. Smith's house? Why? Why not?

b) Will Mrs. Quyen's husband have dinner with the Smiths? Why (not) ?

c) How will Mrs. Quyen go to Mrs. Smith's house?

SPEAK.

Work in pairs. Complete your itinerary. Use the brochures and flight information.

A: Where shall we stay?

B: The Revere Hotel is expensive but it has a gym.

A: What time should we leave Los Angeles?

B: There's a daily flight at 10 am. Would that be OK?

Depart Los Angeles: ______________________

Arrive Boston: ______________________

Accommodation: ______________________

Sightseeing: ______________________

Depart Boston: *Flight 710 at 10.00 on Thursday, 22*

From Los Angeles		To Boston (+3 hours)		
Days	**Departure**	**Arrival**	**Flight**	**Via**
Mon - Sun	10.00	4.00	835	Chicago
Mon, Wed, Fri	23.00	5.00	21	________
Mon, Sat, Sun	14.00	20.00	942	________
Mon - Sun	11.00	18.00	45	Detroit, Philadelphia

Revere Hotel

Tel: 476 9876 ***Fax:*** 473 1944

Rates per night: $50 - $80, single
$150 - $180, double

Facilities: restaurants, swimming-pool, shops, gym, business center

Atlantic Hotel

Tel: 473 0097 ***Fax:*** 472 6464

Rates per night: $35 - $60, single
$60 - $100, double

Facilities: restaurant, swimming-pool, shops

Tourist Information

* *Paul Revere's House*
* *Boston University and Harvard Medical School*
* *Museums and art galleries*
* *Delicious seafood*



LISTEN.

Listen to the weather reports. Then fill in the blanks in the table with the information you hear. The words in the boxes may help you.

Weather

cloudy	cold	cool	dry	fine	humid
rainy	snowy	sunny	warm	wet	windy

Temperature

Low: minus five degrees (Centigrade) (-5°C), zero degree (0°C), three degrees (3°C), etc.

High: twenty-two degrees (Centigrade) (22°C), thirty degrees (30°C), thirty-two degrees (32°C), etc.

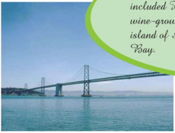
City	Weather	Temperature	
		Low	High
1. Sydney	__ dry __ , __ windy __	_______	__ 26 __
2. Tokyo	________ , __________	___15___	_______
3. London	________ , __cold____	_______	_______
4. Bangkok	__warm_ , __________	_______	_______
5. New York	________ , __________	_______	___15___
6. Paris	________ , __________	___10___	_______

READ.

Read these postcards from Mrs. Quyen to her children.

We went swimming at Waikiki Beach as soon as we arrived on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. We took a small plane to Kilauea Volcano this afternoon. The lava was pouring out when we flew overhead. It was very exciting.





Today we went on an eight-hour tour which included Fisherman's Wharf, the Napa Valley wine-growing area, and the famous prison on the island of Alcatraz in the middle of San Francisco Bay.

This is a picture of Mount Rushmore where the heads of four American presidents are carved into the rock. Mount Rushmore can be seen from more than 100 kilometers away.





Chicago is often called "The Windy City". It's situated right on the shore of Lake Michigan, one of the Great Lakes.

Yesterday, while Dad was visiting the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building, I went shopping. I bought lots of souvenirs of our trip.



1. Write what Mrs. Quyen did and saw in each of these places.

Place	What she did and saw
a. Hawaii	went swimming, visited Kilauea Volcano
b. New York	
c. Chicago	
d. Mount Rushmore	
e. San Francisco	

2. Answer the following questions.

a) How did Mrs. Quyen go to Kilauea Volcano?

b) Where in San Francisco did Mrs. Quyen see the famous prison?

c) What is special about Mount Rushmore?

d) What is the other name of Chicago?

e) What did Mrs. Quyen do while her husband was visiting the Statue of Liberty?

WRITE.

1. Complete the postcard Mrs. Quyen sent from the USA.

Dear Sally,

We are having a wonderful time (1)______ the USA. The (2)______ are friendly and the (3)_______ has been warm and sunny.

In San Francisco, I (4)________ my friend, Sandra Smith and (5)______ family. It was (6)________ to see them.

I (7)________ lots of souvenirs (8)_______ the children. Thanh is always complaining about the (9)_________ of my suitcase.

See you (10)__________.

Love,

Quyen

2. Imagine you are a tourist on vacation in a certain place/city in Viet Nam. Write a postcard to a friend about your trip. You need to cover the information about:

- place: name of the place you visit.
- how you feel about the people: friendly, hospitable, helpful, etc.
- what the weather is like: warm, cold, windy, sunny, etc.
- who you meet/see: old friends, teachers, neighbors, relatives, etc.
- what you see: museums, libraries, parks, zoos, etc.
- what you buy: souvenirs, books, photos, postcards, etc.

Language Focus

- Past progressive
- Past progressive with *when* and *while*
- Progressive tenses with *always*

1. Look at the pictures. Say what each person was doing at eight o'clock last night.

a) Ba was taking a shower at eight o'clock last night.

a) 
Ba

b) 
Hoa

c) 
Bao

d) 
Nga

e) 
Na

f) 
Lan

2. Look at the pictures. Then match the half-sentences in column A to those in Column B. Write the full sentences in your exercise book.

a) The Le family was sleeping when the mailman came.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f) 

A	B
a. The Le family was sleeping	**A.** when the plane got to Ha Noi.
b. While Hoa was eating,	**B.** when Tuan arrived home.
c. When Nam won the race,	**C.** when the mailman came.
d. Mrs. Thoa was cooking	**D.** the school drum was sounding.
e. When Lan arrived at school,	**E.** the crowd was cheering.
f. It was raining	**F.** the phone rang.

3. Look at the pictures. Write the sentences. Say what the people are always doing.

a)

Bao/ forget/homework

b)

Mrs.Nga/ lose/umbrella

c)

Mr. and Mrs.Thanh/ miss/bus

d)

Nam/watch/TV

e)

Na/talk/phone

f)

Liem/go/out

a) Bao is always forgetting his homework.

UNIT 13

FESTIVALS

GETTING STARTED.

Work with a partner. Where should these people go on their visits to Viet Nam? Why?

1. Tom likes swimming and sunbathing.

2. David is interested in ancient cities.

3. Huckleberry likes mountain-climbing.

4. Oliver is keen on pottery.

5. Robinson is fond of crowded places.

LISTEN AND READ.



Liz: Thanks for inviting me to the rice-cooking festival, Ba. Can you explain what is happening?

Ba: Sure. There are three competitions: water-fetching, fire-making and rice-cooking.

Liz: Where does the water come from?

Ba: There's a river about one kilometer away. One person from each team has to run to the river. There are four bottles of water on the river bank and each runner must take a bottle and return to the starting position.

Liz: That man seems upset. What did he just yell?

Ba:	He urged his teammate to run faster.
Liz:	What's special about the fire-making contest?
Ba:	The fire is made in the traditional way. Two team members try to make a fire by rubbing pieces of bamboo together. The winners are the first ones to make a fire.
Liz:	I'm interested in the rice-cooking contest, too.
Ba:	Six people from each team participate in this event. They have to separate the rice from the husk and then cook the rice.
Liz:	How do they decide who wins the contest?
Ba:	The judges try the finished products and the most delicious rice is the winner. Then all the points are added and the grand prize is awarded.
Liz:	Is that what is happening now?
Ba:	The council leader just said that he was pleased to award the prize to the Thon Trieu team.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

2. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Then correct the false sentences and write them in your exercise book.

	T	F
a) Two team members take part in the water-fetching contests.	☐	☐
b) One person has to collect four water bottles.	☐	☐
c) The fire is made without matches or lighters.	☐	☐
d) Pieces of wood are used to make the fire.	☐	☐
e) In the final contest, the team members taste the rice.	☐	☐
f) The grand prize is given to the team with the most points.	☐	☐

SPEAK.

1. Work with a partner. Mrs. Quyen is talking to Lan about their preparations for Tet. Put their sentences in the correct order. Start like this:

A. Have you tidied the bedrooms?

F. Yes, I have. Where are you going, Mom?





MRS. QUYEN

A. Have you tidied the bedrooms?

B. Not really. But I want our house to look nice at the festival.

C. To the market. I have to buy some oranges and some pomegranates.

D. Sure. I will.

E. That's very good. Bye-bye, Sweetie.

LAN

F. Yes, I have. Where are you going, Mom?

G. Mom, I know what to do now. I'll clean all the glass windows.

H. Could you collect my new *ao dai* at the tailor round the corner?

I. Bye, Mom.

J. Thanks, Mom. Is there anything you want me to do while you're out?

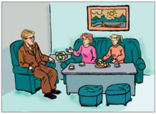
2. Now make up your own dialogue. Talk about preparations for another festival. The list below will help you.

- a village festival
- a school festival
- a spring festival
- a harvest festival
- a flower festival

LISTEN.

1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the gaps.

The Robinson family are making preparations for Tet.



a) Mrs. Robinson wants ______ to go to the ____________.

b) Mrs. Robinson wants some marigolds because they are ______ at Tet.

c) Mrs. Robinson wants Liz to buy a packet of ____________.

d) Mrs. Robinson is asking Mrs. Nga how to ______ spring rolls.

2. Complete the notes.

Things to do

Mr. Robinson: ____________________

Liz: ____________________

Mrs. Robinson: ____________________

READ.

Christmas is an important festival in many countries around the world.

The Christmas Tree



One Christmas Eve in the early 1500s, some people decorated a tree and put it in the market place in the Latvian city of Riga. This custom spread throughout Europe, and finally to America in the 1800s.

The Christmas Card

In the mid-nineteenth century, an Englishman wanted to send Christmas greetings to his friends, so he had someone design a card. Forty years later, cards were a part of the Christmas tradition.



Christmas Carols

Eight hundred years ago, Christmas songs were performed for people in towns and villages. These songs were stories put to music and most people enjoyed them. The leaders of the Church, however, did not. They said the songs were unsuitable, but about 180 years ago, the songs became popular again.



Santa Claus

In 1823, the patron saint of children, Saint Nicholas appeared in a poem called *A Visit From Saint Nicholas*. The character in the poem was a fat jolly man who wore a red suit and gave children presents on Christmas Eve. The poem, which was written by Clement Clarke Moore, an American professor, became popular in the USA. Santa Claus is based on the description of Saint Nicholas in this poem.



1. Complete the table.

Christmas Specials	Place of origin	Date
	Riga	
		mid-19th century
Christmas carols		
	USA	

2. Answer the questions.

a) How long ago did the Christmas tree come to the USA?

b) Why did the Englishman have someone design a card?

c) When were Christmas songs first performed?

d) Who wrote the poem *A Visit from Saint Nicholas?*

e) What is Santa Claus based on?

WRITE.

1. Use the information in the dialogue on page 121 to fill in the gaps in this report.



The Rice-cooking Festival

by Festival Councilor Pham Phuong Linh

This report shows how the (1) _______ festival was held.

The festival was held in the communal house yard about (2)________ kilometer away from a river. There were three competitions: (3)________, fire-making and rice-cooking. The festival took one day.

In the water-fetching contest one person from each team had to (4)________ to the river to get the (5)________.

In the fire-making contest two team members had to make a fire in the (6)________ way. They tried to rub pieces of (7)________ together to make the fire.

(8)________ people from each team took part in the rice-cooking contest. They had to (9)________ the rice from the husk and then cook the rice.

After the three contests, all the points were (10)________ and the Thon Trieu group won the grand prize. The festival was wonderful.

2. Write a similar report on a festival you joined recently. The answers to the questions below can help you.

a) What is the name of the festival?

b) Where was the festival held?

c) How long did the festival last?

d) How many activities were there? Were there any competitions?

e) How were the activities organized?

f) How many people took part in each activity?

g) What did you think about the festival?

Language Focus

- Passive form: be + past participle
- Compound words: *rice-cooking*, *fire-making*, etc.
- Reported speech

1. Complete the sentences. Use the passive forms of the verbs in the box. Decide whether the time is past, present or future.

put	make	perform	write	hold	award	decorate

a) Christmas songs ____________ for people in towns and villages eight hundred years ago.

b) On Christmas Eve in the early 1500s, a tree _____________ and ______ in the market place in the Latvian city of Riga.

c) In the rice-cooking festival, a fire _____________ in the traditional way.

d) An English-speaking contest ____________________ at Nguyen Hue School next month.

e) The first prize ___________ to the Mekong Team just after the final match yesterday.

f) The Christmas carol *"Silent Night, Holy Night"* _____________ in Austria by Franz Gruber in the 19th century.

2. Complete the conversation. Use the verbs in the box.

break (2)	jumble	scatter	pull

Hanh and her mother have just got home from the market.

Hanh: Mom! Something has happened to our kitchen.

Mrs. Thanh: What's wrong?



Hanh: Mom! Look. The cupboard is open and everything has been (1)______.

Mrs. Thanh: Oh, no. The jar I like has been (2) ______.

Hanh: Many bowls and dishes have been (3) ______, too. And look at this, Mom. The dried mushrooms have been (4)_____ all over the floor.

Mrs. Thanh: And where is the pan of fish I left on the stove?

Hanh: Here it is. It has been (5)_____________ into the sink. The fish has gone.

Mrs. Thanh: Who has done all this?

Hanh: Mom, it must have been the cat!

3. Rewrite the sentences in your exercise book. Use a compound word in your sentences.

Example:

It is a contest in which participants have to cook rice.

=> It's a rice-cooking contest.

a) It is a contest in which participants have to make a fire.

b) It is a festival in which people have their bulls fight against each other.

c) The United States has a big industry that makes cars.

d) Last week Tran Hung Dao School held a contest in which students arranged flowers as attractively as they could.

e) Viet Nam is a country which exports a lot of rice.

f) This is a machine which is used to wash clothes.

4. Yesterday Lan's grandmother, Mrs. Thu, needed a plumber. A man came to her door. Report what the man told Mrs. Thu.

Example:

a) "I'm a plumber."

He said he was a plumber.

b) "I can fix the faucets."

c) "The pipes are broken."

d) "New pipes are very expensive."

e) "You must pay me now."



UNIT 14

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

GETTING STARTED.

Match the names of these famous world landmarks to the correct pictures.

Stonehenge	The Pyramids	Sydney Opera House

a) 

b) 

c) 

LISTEN AND READ.

Hoa: I'm bored. Let's play a game.

Nhi: What shall we play?

Nga: We can play *20 Questions*.

Nhi: What's that? I don't know how to play it.

Nga: It's a guessing game. I think of a famous person or place. Then you have to ask me questions to find out who or what it is.

Hoa: It sounds very easy. How does it work?

Nga: I can only answer 'yes' or 'no', and you can only ask 20 questions.

Hoa: What happens if we can't guess the correct answer?

Nga: I win.

Hoa: All right. You go first, Nga.

Nga: OK. You might know this place. I'll give you a clue. It isn't in Viet Nam.

Hoa: Is it in Asia?

Nga: No.

Nhi: Is it in America?

Nga: Yes.

Nhi: Is it in New York?

Nga: Yes.

Hoa: I know. It's the Golden Gate Bridge!

Nga: No. The Golden Gate Bridge isn't in New York!
It's in San Francisco.

Nhi: I think the answer is the Statue of Liberty.

Nga: You're right, Nhi.

1. Practice the dialogue with two classmates.

2. Complete the summary. Use words from the dialogue.

Hoa, Nga and her cousin Nhi were bored, so Nga suggested that they play a (1)_____ called *20 Questions*. She explained the rules and then the girls started to play. Nga thought of a (2)____ and she gave the others a (3)___ by saying that it wasn't in (4)____ . Nhi found out the place was in (5)___. Hoa thought it was the (6)____ Gate Bridge, but that is in San Francisco. Nhi was (7)____ when she said it (8)____ the Statue of Liberty.

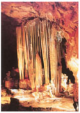
SPEAK.

1. Think of 10 famous places. You may use the names of places listed in the box or you can use your own ideas. Write a Yes/No question about each place. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

	Yes	No
Is Phong Nha Cave in southern Viet Nam?		✓
Is PETRONAS Twin Towers the tallest building in the world?		✓
Is the Great Barrier Reef a World Heritage Site?	✓	

Great Wall of China
Empire State Building USA
PETRONAS Twin Towers
Great Barrier Reef
Hue Citadel
Ha Long Bay
Phong Nha Cave
Eiffel Tower
Mount Everest
Big Ben



2. Talk about your classmates' answers with your partner.

- I asked Hoa if Phong Nha Cave was in Southern Viet Nam. She said that it wasn't.
- I asked Nga whether PETRONAS Twin Towers in Malaysia was the highest building in the world. She said that it wasn't.

LISTEN.

There are four mistakes in this advertisement. Listen to the tape. Correct the mistakes and copy the paragraph into your exercise book.

Do you want a quiet, relaxing vacation?

Look no further than beautiful southern Queensland. Stay right on the beach at the Coconut Palm Inn. Take guided tours through the jungle, swim in the crystal-clear water of the Coral Sea and snorkel amongst the coral of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park - a World Heritage Site.



Call (077) 6824 3927 for more information.

READ.

Centuries ago in Ancient Greece, a man by the name of Antipater of Sidon compiled a list of what he thought were the seven wonders of the world. The seven included the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in present-day Iraq, the Statue of Zeus in Greece, and the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. The pyramid is the only wonder you can still see today.

Many people claim that there were other wonders, which the ancient Greeks knew nothing about. These include the Great Wall of China, the Taj Mahal in India and Angkor Wat in Cambodia.

Angkor Wat should really be known as a wonder because it is the largest temple in the world. The temple was built around the year 1100 to honor a Hindu God, but over the next three centuries it became a Buddhist religious center. The area surrounding the temple, Angkor Thom, used to be the royal capital city.

In the early 15th century, the Khmer rulers moved to Phnom Penh and Angkor was quiet. It now is a famous tourist attraction.

Complete the sentences.

a) The only surviving wonder on Antipater's list is ________________.
- **A.** the Great Wall of China
- **B.** the Statue of Zeus
- **C.** the Pyramid of Cheops
- **D.** Angkor Wat

b) Angkor Wat was originally built for ________________________.
- **A.** Hindus
- **B.** Buddhists
- **C.** kings
- **D.** the citizens of Phnom Penh

c) Angkor Wat ______________________________________.
- **A.** was a small temple
- **B.** is one of the seven wonders of the world
- **C.** is a pyramid
- **D.** was part of a royal Khmer city a long time ago

d) In the 1400s, the Khmer King ___________________________.
- **A.** built Angkor Wat
- **B.** chose Phnom Penh as the new capital
- **C.** turned Angkor Wat into a Buddhist center
- **D.** moved the temple to Phnom Penh

WRITE.

1. Complete the letter Tim sent to Hoa about his trip to the Grand Canyon. Insert the letters of the missing sentences.

May 29, 2003

Dear Hoa,

How are you? (1). C

My class has just returned from a trip to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. (2)________ . We spent a week there and I didn't want to leave.

Although it was summer, it was quite cool at night because the area is more than 2,000 meters above sea level.

On our first day, a park ranger led us on a guided hike along the edge of the canyon. He talked about the history of the area. (3)__________________________ .

(4)________ . What do you plan to do during the summer vacation? Write to me after your exams.

Your friend,

Tim

A. That's all I have time to tell you about.

B. The Canyon is part of Grand Canyon National Park and it was formed by the Colorado River over millions of years.

C. I hope you are studying hard for your exams next week.

D. He also talked about the original inhabitants who lived there during the Stone Age.

2. Write a letter to a friend. Tell him/her about a place you have visited recently. Use the following prompts to help you.

Place: Cuc Phuong National Park (Phong Nha Cave / Ha Long Bay, etc.)

Distance from your city / home: 100 km / 300 km / 12 hours by train / by coach, etc.

How to get there: by bus / train / airplane, etc.

Sights: beautiful / magnificent / breathtaking, etc.

Weather: temperate / sunny / cool / windy, etc.

How you feel: happy / excited / relaxed, etc.

Language focus

- **Passive forms**
- **Indirect questions with *if* and *whether***
- **Question words before *to - infinitives***
- **verb + *to - infinitive***

1. Complete the sentences. Use the passive form of the verbs in the box.

construct	reach	present	complete	design

a) Sydney Opera House *was completed* in 1973.

b) The first and longest section of the Great Wall of China ______ between 221 and 204 BC.

c) The Eiffel Tower ______ by the French civil engineer Alexander Gustave Eiffel for the Paris World's Fair of 1889.

d) The Statue of Liberty ______ to the United States by France in 1876.

e) The summit of Mount Everest ______ by two members of a British expedition and a Nepalese guide on May 29, 1953.

2. Yesterday, Nga and Nhi talked about My Son, one of the *World Cultural Heritages of Viet Nam.* Report the questions Nhi asked Nga.

Example:

a) Do you know My Son, Nga?

Nhi asked Nga if she knew My Son.

Or *Nhi asked Nga whether she knew My Son.*

b) Is it far from Ha Noi?

c) Is My Son in Quang Nam province?

d) Do many people live at My Son?

e) Do many tourists visit My Son every year?

f) Do you want to visit My Son one day?

3. Nga answered Nhi's questions. She then gave Nhi some additional information. Use the words to write about the information that Nga gave to Nhi.

a) tell / how / go there
Nga told Nhi how to go there.

b) show / where / get tickets

c) point out / where / buy souvenirs

d) advise / how / go from My Son to Hoi An

e) tell / what / do there during the visit

4. Complete the passage. Use either the *to-infinitive* or the *bare infinitive* form of the verbs in brackets.

Nhi and her parents are visiting Hoi An and My Son. They are staying at a hotel near Cua Dai. Early this morning, Nhi decided (0) *to go* (go) for a run. She left the hotel and started (1)_____ (jog) in the direction of Cua Dai beach. She thought she might (2)_____ (go) along the beach for 20 minutes before heading for the hotel. Unfortunately, after 10 minutes, dark clouds began (3)_____ (gather) and it started (4)_____ (rain). Nhi tried (5)_____ (reach) a shelter, but within a few seconds she was completely wet. So she decided (6)_____ (continue) her run because she couldn't (7)_____ (get) wetter!

UNIT 15
COMPUTERS

GETTING STARTED.

Work with your partner. Make a list of how computers can help us.

- *Computers save time.*
-
-
-
-

LISTEN AND READ.

Nam: Dad, the printer isn't working.

Mr. Nhat: It is new. There shouldn't be anything wrong with it. Have you turned it on yet?

Nam: Yes, I have already done it.

Mr. Nhat: Have you connected it properly?

Nam: Oh, Dad. I know how to connect a printer.

Mr. Nhat: Has the plug come out of the socket?

Nam: No, it's OK.

Mr. Nhat: I have no idea what the problem is. This manual isn't very helpful.

Nam: Can you call the store you bought it from?

Mr. Nhat: I can, but I bought it in Ho Chi Minh City. I don't know what they can do. However, it's under guarantee so the company should do something with it.

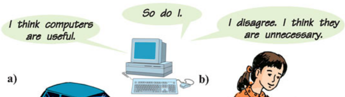
Nam: Let's phone them now.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.
2. Fact or opinion? Check (✓) the boxes.

	Fact	Opinion
a) The printer isn't working.	✓	☐
b) There shouldn't be anything wrong with it.	☐	☐
c) I know how to connect a printer.	☐	☐
d) The manual isn't very helpful.	☐	☐
e) I bought it in Ho Chi Minh City.	☐	☐
f) I don't know what they can do.	☐	☐

SPEAK.

1. Work with a partner. Look at the table and the pictures. Take turns to express and respond to opinions about the activities in the pictures.



a)



b)



c)



d)



difficult	**boring**	**delicious**	**interesting**
entertaining	**unhealthy**	**challenging**	**easy**
amusing	**time-consuming**	**fun**	**dangerous**

Opinions	Agreement	Degree of agreement	Disagreement
I like ... I don't like ... I think ... I feel ... I don't believe ...	So do I. I agree. You're right. Neither do I.	I agree, but ... Yes, but on the other hand ...	I disagree. I can't agree with you. No, I think ...

2. Read the dialogue.

Lan: I am having problems with my computer.
Ba: What's wrong?
Lan: It doesn't work. I think it's broken.
Ba: No. You didn't plug it in!
Lan: Oh! Sorry.

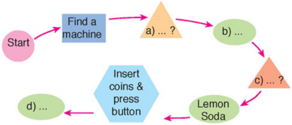


Now make similar dialogues about these items. Use the information in the table in exercise 1.

Item	Problem	Solution
printer	won't print	turn it on
monitor	screen is too dark	adjust the knob
mouse	doesn't work	check the plug

LISTEN.

Copy the flow chart into your exercise book. Then listen and complete it.



READ.

A new university without a library has recently opened in the USA. All the information normally found in a library is now stored in the university's computers. Without leaving their computers, users can send messages and receive information through telephone lines. However, this means that each student must have access to a computer, and many universities are making this a requirement for freshmen. College campuses now have computer jacks in every part of the university. Study is no longer restricted to just one location.

Computer bulletin boards are used in the same way as traditional ones in schools and colleges. The difference is that over 20 million people may have access to them. If students want to discuss math at 3 am, it's not a problem. They post messages on the bulletin board and find other people who want to talk about the same topic.

Technology now means students can get a degree without being on campus. There are people who are skeptical about this new method of education, but their concerns have had little impact.

1. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes.

	T	F
a) There is a new university without a library in the USA recently.	☑	☐
b) Users can send and receive messages by using computers.	☐	☐

c) First-year students in many universities are required to have access to a computer. ☐ ☐

d) Students have to go to computer rooms to connect their computers to the computer jacks. ☐ ☐

e) Computer bulletin boards are the same as the traditional ones. ☐ ☐

f) Not all people think positively about the new method of study off campus. ☐ ☐

2. Answer.

a) What makes the new university different from others?

b) What type of information is available through the computer?

c) What type of equipment is necessary for first-year students?

d) What is the difference between a traditional bulletin board and the one on the internet?

e) Would you like to complete a college degree from home? Why/Why not?

WRITE.

1. Match the words with the numbers in the picture.

a) . . . . paper input tray

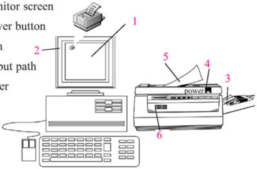
b) . . . . monitor screen

c) .. . . power button

d) . . . . icon

e) . . . . output path

f) . . . . paper



2. Look at the pictures and the words. Write the instructions on how to use the printer.

Plug in the printer and turn on the power.



Remove / old paper / load / new paper / input tray.





Wait / power button / flash.





Have / pages / appear / computer screen.



Click / icon / the screen / wait / a few seconds.

The printed paper will come out of the output path in a minute.



Language Focus

- **Present perfect with *yet* and *already***
- **Comparison of present perfect and past simple**

1. Ba's mother has just been back from the market. She wanted him to do some housework while she was at the market. Ba made notes in his diary and checked (✓) the work he has done. Look at Ba's diary and complete the dialogue using YET and ALREADY.

Do homework	✓
Tidy the room	×
Turn off the washing machine	✓
Call and tell Aunt Le to have lunch	✓

Ba's mother :	Have you finished your homework yet, Ba?
Ba :	Yes, ______________________, Mom.
Ba's mother :	Good. What about your room? Is it tidied now?
Ba :	I'm sorry, Mom. ______________________.
Ba's mother :	Bad boy, Ba. And the washing machine! Have you turned it off yet?
Ba :	Don't worry, Mom. ______________________.
Ba's mother :	Have you called and told Aunt Le to have lunch with us today?
Ba :	Yes. ______________________, and she said she would come.

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the flights.

- Has the flight to Vientiane departed yet?
- Yes. It has already departed.

- Has the flight from Los Angeles arrived yet?
- No. It hasn't arrived yet.

DEPARTURES

Flight	To	Time	Status
VN 34	Vientiane	7.25	Departed
CX 802	Hong Kong	7.45	
AF 19	Paris	7.50	Departed
TG 109	Bangkok	7.55	
GS 05	Singapore	8.15	

ARRIVALS

Flight	To	Time	Status
VN 888	Los Angeles	6.55	
PA 45	Manila	7.10	Arrived
GA 127	Jakarta	7.40	Arrived
MS 284	Kuala Lumpur	7.50	Arrived
AI 84	Delhi	8.30	

3. Read the sentences. Check (✓) the correct column.

	finished action	incomplete action
a) I've been to Sa Pa highlands.	✓	
b) They have lived in Ca Mau for 10 years.		✓
c) She has finished her homework.		
d) He has worked with the computer since early morning.		
e) We have found the problems with the printer.		
f) Someone has unplugged the printer.		
g) People have received information through the internet recently.		

4. Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Ba: (1) _____ you _____ the film *Jurassic Park* yet? (see)
Nam: Yes, I have.
Ba: When _____ you _____ it?
Nam: I _____ it three months ago.

Loan: We (2)_____ a vacation since last year. (not have)
Chi: Why not?
Loan: My parents (3) _____ very busy since then. (be)

Nga: (4)_____ you _____ the news about Nam? (hear)
Mai: No. What (5)_______________? (happen)
Nga: He (6) _____ an accident. He was jogging. (have)
He suddenly (7)_____ and (8)_____ his leg. (fall, break)

Sung: (9)_____ the plane _____ yet? (arrive)
Clerk: Yes, it _____.
Sung: When _____ it _____?
Clerk: It _____ at the airport two hours ago.

UNIT 16

INVENTIONS

GETTING STARTED.

Match these stages in the development of paper with the correct pictures.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

A. Five thousand years ago, the Egyptians wrote on a plant called papyrus.

B. A Chinese official made paper from wood pulp in the year 105.

C. The Japanese learned how to make paper in the seventh century.

D. In 768, Arabs learned about papermaking from Chinese prisoners.

E. The first papermaking machine was invented in the late 1700s by a Frenchman.

LISTEN AND READ.

1. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

Tim Jones, Hoa's American pen pal, is visiting a chocolate factory with his class and his teacher, Mrs. Allen. Mr. Roberts, the factory foreman, is showing them around.



Mr. Roberts:	This is where the cacao beans are stored. Now follow me and I'll show you the first step in the manufacturing process.
Tim:	Sam, what do you think this button is for?
Sam:	I have no idea.
Mrs. Allen:	Tim! Sam! Come here!
Mr. Roberts:	Children, don't touch that button! Now, the beans are washed, weighed, and cooked here.
Mrs. Allen:	Tim, come and stand beside me. I told you to behave!
Mr. Roberts:	After the shells are removed, the beans are crushed and liquified. Cocoa butter is added, along with sugar, vanilla and milk. Then the mixture is ground, rolled and poured into molds.
Tim:	It looks delicious.
Sam:	Can we taste any?
Mr. Roberts:	Yes, there's some beside the conveyor belt.

2. Match the half-sentences. Then write the full sentences in your exercise book.

a) The beans are cleaned	**A.** the cacao beans smell like chocolate.
b) Mr. Roberts thought	**B.** one of the ingredients in chocolate.
c) After cooking,	**C.** Tim and Sam were going to touch the button.
d) Sugar is	**D.** before being cooked.

SPEAK.

1. Work with a partner. Student A looks at the table next page. Student B looks at the table at the end of this unit (page 156). Ask and answer questions to fill in the missing information in your tables.

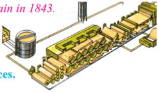


STUDENT A

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nationality
		Friedrich Koenig	German
	1816	Karl D. Sauerbronn	
Facsimile			
	1845	Elias Howe	American
Reinforced concrete	1849		
Microphone	1878		
X-ray	1895		
Loudspeaker	1924	C.W. Rice	American
Helicopter		Igor Sikorsky	
Color television	1950	Peter Carl Goldmark	American
	1955	Narinder Kapany	German
Laser	1958	Gordon Gould	American

2. Now report your findings to the teacher.

The facsimile was invented by Alexander Bain in 1843.



LISTEN.

1. Listen and fill in the gaps in these sentences.

a) Papermaking is a (1)________ process.

b) The procedure is almost the (2)_______ as it was (3)______ years ago.

c) The pulp vat is on the (4)________ of the machine.

d) The papermaking machine has a lot of (5)________.

2. Listen again. Put the sentences into the correct order.

a) The water was drained.

b) The paper was put on a roll.

c) Paper pulp was placed in the vat.

d) Paper pulp was mixed with water.

e) The pulp fibers were poured out.

f) The fibers were smoothed and pressed dry.

g) The pulp was conveyed under the rollers.

READ.

Read the following poem about inventions.

Up-to-Date

1. Look what I bought today in town
The very latest thing
A microwave that says be-doom!
A toaster that goes ping!

2. The vacuum goes chugga-chug!
The hairdryer says vroom!
The dishwasher pulls out its plug
And gives the loudest boom!

3. The telephone is new as well
The latest I have found
It has a pretty colored bell
And doesn't make a sound.

(adapted from a poem by Martin Lawrence)

1. **Match the headings to the verses.**

Verse 1 — **a.** Instrument invented by Alexander Graham Bell

Verse 2 — **b.** Appliances that cook food

Verse 3 — **c.** Appliances that clean or dry things

2. **Fill in each of the gaps in the sentences with one "invention" in the poem.**

a) "Joan, where's the (1)__________? I want to clean the floor."

b) Last night I was reading in the bedroom when the (2)_______ rang. It was Ann, an old friend I didn't see for more than twelve years.

c) A (3)_________ is a kitchen appliance that automatically washes, rinses, and dries dishes and utensils.

d) "Jane, why don't you put the meat in the (4)_________ to defrost it?"

e) "Can I borrow your (5)__________? I've just washed my hair."

f) The Romans knew how to toast bread over an open fire two thousand years ago. We now toast bread with a (6)__________ on the table.

WRITE.

1. **Fill in each gap with one of these sequence markers to describe the procedure of papermaking.**

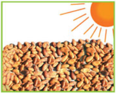
first	then (2)	next	after this	finally

How Paper Is Made

(1)________, logs are cut into small chips. (2)________ they are mixed with water and acid. (3)_________ they are heated and crushed into a heavy pulp. This wood pulp is also cleaned and chemically whitened. (4)________, it is passed through rollers to be flattened. (5)________, sheets of wet paper are produced. (6)_______, the water is removed from the sheets which are pressed, dried and refined until the finished paper is produced.

2. Look at the sequence of pictures that describe how cacao beans are processed. Put them in the correct order.


(1)


(2)


(3)


(4)


(5)


(6)

Now use the sequence markers in exercise 'write 1.' to link the sentences together in a paragraph.

a) The beans are dried in the sun.

b) They are shelled and ground to produce chocolate liquor.

c) The beans are roasted to bring out the chocolate flavor.

d) The fruit harvest is fermented for three to nine days to kill the beans and turn them brown.

e) The beans are cleared in special machines.

f) The liquor is made into chocolate candy or cocoa powder.

Language Focus

- **Passive forms**
- **Sequence markers**

1. Change the sentences from the active into the passive.

Example:

Miss Lien wrote the letter.

=> The letter was written by Miss Lien.

a) Mrs. Quyen typed the document.

b) Mr. Nhan repaired the computer.

c) Ba drew the picture.

d) Hoa turned off the lights.

e) Lan baked the cake.

2. Active or Passive? Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences.

a) The grand prize ________ to the Hoa Vinh Village team. (award)

b) Viet Nam _____ two gold medals on the first day of the Games. (win)

c) Last year Mrs. Jackson _____ a small business around the corner. (run)

d) The factory __________ by Quang Vinh Ltd. before it _________ to a foreign firm. (run / sell)

e) Thanh Ha School ______ for two days last week due to a flood. (close)

3. Put a question for each of the underlined phrases in the sentences below.

Example:

The facsimile was invented by Alexander Bain <u>in 1843</u>.

When was the facsimile invented?

a) The zipper was invented by W.L. Judson in 1893.

b) Maize was brought into Viet Nam by Phung Khac Khoan in the 16th century.

c) The fountain pen was invented by Lewis Waterman in 1884.

d) The ballpoint pen was invented in Hungary by brothers Lazlo and Georg Biro in 1935.

e) Xerography is widely used in commerce and industry in copying machines.

4. Use the sequence markers *first, then, next, after this* and *finally* to describe how white rice is produced in the traditional way. The pictures and prompts will help you.



rice crop/ harvest



rice plants/thresh



rice grains/ husk/ the mill/ to produce brown rice



bran/ remove/the mortar/ and it/ winnow/ white rice

STUDENT B

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nationality
	1924	C.W. Rice	
		Gordon Gould	
		Peter Carl Goldmark	
Bicycle	1816		German
Facsimile	1843	Alexander Bain	English
Helicopter	1939		American
Microphone		D.E. Hughes	American
Optical fiber	1955		
Printing Press	1810	Friedrich Koenig	
	1849	F. J. Monier	French
Sewing machine		Elias Howe	
	1895	Wilhelm Konarad	German

GLOSSARY

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS
of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

Vowel Symbols

æ	bat, hand
ɑ	hot, barn
ɑː	aunt, tomato *(variant pronunciations)*
ɑ̃	genre *(variant pronunciation)*
aɪ	bite, sky
aʊ	house, now
e	bet, head
eɪ	late, play
ɪ	fit, bit
iː	feet, please
i	either /iː/ or /ɪ/
ɔː	saw, dog
ɔ̃ː	salon *(variant pronunciation)*
ɔɪ	boy, join
oʊ	go, boat
ʊ	put, good
uː	rude, boot
ʌ	cut, love
ʌ̃	Huh
ɜ	bird, fur *(Used only before /r/ in stressed syllables.)*
ə	sitter, alone

Other symbols

/ ˈ / *Stress mark placed before a syllable with the heaviest stress, as before the first syllable of* ***business*** / ˈbɪznəs /.

/ ˌ / *Stress mark placed before a syllable with lighter stress, as before the last syllable of* ***businesslike*** / ˈbɪznəsˌlaɪk /.

/ - / *The hyphen shows that only part of a variant pronunciation is given. It also represents a syllable in showing stress patterns for phrasal verbs.*

Consonant Symbols

b	bid, job
d	do, lady
dʒ	jump, bridge
f	foot, safe
g	go, dog
h	home, behind
hw	which, where *(Many people say /w/ instead of /hw/.)*
j	yes, onion
k	kiss, come
l	look, pool
ᵊl	little, metal *(Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.)*
m	many, some
ᵊm	hm *(Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.)*
n	need, open
ᵊn	hidden, cotton *(Used in syllable with no vowel sound.)*
ŋ	sing, sink
p	pen, hope
r	road, card
s	see, recent
ʃ	shoe, nation
t	team, meet
t̬	meeting, latter
θ	think, both
ð	this, father
tʃ	choose, rich
v	visit, save
w	watch, away
x	Chanukah *(variant pronunciation)*
z	zoo, these
ʒ	beige, measure

Unit 1

annoy	/ ə'nɔɪ /	[v] làm khó chịu, làm bực mình
blond	/ blɒnd /	[a] vàng hoe (tóc)
character	/ 'kærɪktər /	[n] tính nết, tính cách
curly	/ 'kɜrli /	[a] quăn, xoăn (tóc)
fair	/ fer, fær /	[a] trắng (da), vàng nhạt (tóc)
generous	/ 'dʒenərəs /	[a] rộng lượng, rộng rãi, hào phóng
joke	/ dʒouk /	[n] lời nói đùa, chuyện đùa
orphanage	/ 'ɔːrfənɪdʒ /	[n] trại mồ côi
reserved	/ rɪ'zɜrvd /	[a] kín đáo, dè dặt
rise	/ raɪz /	[v] mọc (mặt trời)
seem	/ siːm /	[v] có vẻ như, dường như
slim	/ slɪm /	[a] người thanh, mảnh dẻ
sociable	/ 'souʃəbəl /	[a] dễ gần gũi, dễ chan hoà, hoà đồng
straight	/ streɪt /	[a] thẳng
volunteer	/ ˌvɑlən'tɪr /	[a] tình nguyện

Unit 2

agree	/ ə'griː /	[v] đồng ý, bằng lòng, thoả thuận
arrange	/ ə'reɪndʒ /	[v] sắp xếp, sắp đặt, thu xếp
assistant	/ ə'sɪstənt /	[n] người giúp đỡ, người phụ tá
commercial	/ kə'mɜrʃəl /	[a] (thuộc) buôn bán, thương mại
conduct	/ kən'dʌkt /	[v] thực hiện, tiến hành
countless	/ 'kauntləs /	[a] vô số, vô kể
deaf-mute	/ def-mjuːt /	[n] tật vừa câm, vừa điếc
demonstrate	/ 'demənˌstreɪt /	[v] biểu diễn
device	/ dɪ'vaɪs /	[n] thiết bị, dụng cụ, máy móc
directory	/ də'rektəri, daɪ- /	[n] danh bạ (điện thoại)
emigrate	/ 'eməˌgreɪt /	[v] xuất cảnh, di cư
exhibition	/ ˌeksə'bɪʃən /	[n] cuộc triển lãm, trưng bày
experiment	/ ɪk'sperəmənt /	[n] cuộc thí nghiệm, cuộc thử nghiệm
fishing rod	/ 'fɪʃɪŋ rɑd /	[n] cần câu
message	/ 'mesɪdʒ /	[n] thông báo, lời nhắn
mobile	/ 'moubəl, -bail /	[a] di động
stationery	/ 'steɪʃəˌneri /	[n] đồ dùng văn phòng (giấy, bút...)
transmit	/ trænz'mɪt /	[v] truyền, phát (tín hiệu)

Unit 3

bead	/ biːd /	[n] hạt, vật tròn nhỏ
chore	/ tʃɔːr, tʃour /	[n] công việc trong nhà, việc vặt
wardrobe	/ 'wɔːrdroub /	[n] tủ quần áo
cupboard	/ 'kʌbərd /	[n] tủ chạn, tủ li
injure	/ 'ɪndʒər /	[v] làm bị thương, chấn thương
knife	/ naɪf /	[n] con dao
match	/ mætʃ /	[n] que diêm
object	/ 'ɑbdʒɪkt /	[n] vật, đồ vật
precaution	/ prɪ'kɔːʃən /	[n] sự phòng ngừa, sự đề phòng

rice cooker	/ rɑɪs kʊkər /	[n]	nồi cơm điện
rug	/ rʌg /	[n]	thảm, tấm thảm trải sàn
safety	/ ˈseɪfti /	[n]	sự an toàn
saucepan	/ ˈsɔːspæn /	[n]	cái chảo
scissors	/ ˈsɪzərz /	[n]	cái kéo
sink	/ sɪŋk /	[n]	bồn rửa bát đĩa
socket	/ ˈsɑkət /	[n]	ổ cắm điện, đui đèn
steamer	/ ˈstiːmər /	[n]	nồi hấp, nồi đun hơi

Unit 4

appear	/ əˈpɪr /	[v]	xuất hiện
cruel	/ ˈkruːəl /	[a]	độc ác, ác nghiệt
equipment	/ ɪˈkwɪpmənt /	[n]	thiết bị
escape	/ ɪˈskeɪp /	[v]	trốn thoát
excited	/ ɪkˈsɑɪtəd /	[a]	hào hứng, phấn khởi
festival	/ ˈfestəvəl /	[n]	ngày hội, lễ hội
folk tale	/ foʊk teɪl /	[n]	chuyện dân gian
graze	/ greɪz /	[v]	gặm cỏ
look after	/ lʊk æftər /	[v]	trông nom, chăm sóc
magically	/ ˈmædʒɪkəli /	[adv]	kì diệu
mark	/ mɑrk /	[n]	dấu vết
own	/ oʊn /	[v]	có, sở hữu
rag	/ ræg /	[n]	quần áo rách, vải vụn
sound	/ saʊnd /	[v]	nghe như, nghe có vẻ
straw	/ strɔː /	[n]	rơm rạ
tie	/ tɑɪ /	[v]	trói buộc

traditional	/ trəˈdiʃənəl /	[a]	truyền thống
upset	/ ʌpˈset /	[a]	buồn phiền, thất vọng
wisdom	/ ˈwɪzdəm /	[n]	trí khôn, trí tuệ

Unit 5

behavior	/ bɪˈheɪvjər /	[n]	hành vi, cử chỉ
comment	/ ˈkɑment /	[n]	lời phê bình, lời nhận xét
co-operation	/ koʊˌɑpəˈreɪʃən /	[n]	sự hợp tác
fair	/ fer, fær /	[a]	khá tốt, tương đối tốt
habit	/ ˈhæbət /	[n]	thói quen
highlight	/ ˈhɑɪlɑɪt /	[v]	làm nổi bật
lunar	/ ˈluːnər /	[a]	thuộc về mặt trăng, âm lịch
meaning	/ ˈmiːnɪŋ /	[n]	nghĩa, ý nghĩa
memory	/ ˈmeməri /	[n]	trí nhớ
mother tongue	/ ˈmʌðər tʌŋ /	[n]	tiếng mẹ đẻ
participation	/ pɑrˌtɪsəˈpeɪʃən /	[n]	sự tham gia
pronunciation	/ prəˌnʌnsiːˈeɪʃən /	[n]	cách phát âm
proud (of)	/ praʊd‿əv /	[a]	tự hào
satisfactory	/ ˌsætəsˈfæktəri /	[a]	thoả mãn
spell	/ spel /	[v]	đánh vần
term	/ tɜrm /	[n]	học kì, thời hạn
underline	/ ˈʌndərˌlɑɪn /	[v]	gạch chân (dòng chữ)

Unit 6

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
academic	/ ˌækəˈdemɪk /	[a]	thuộc về học tập, thuộc chương trình chính quy
application	/ ˌæpləˈkeɪʃən /	[n]	việc nộp đơn
awareness	/ əˈweənis /	[n]	nhận thức, kiến thức
citizenship	/ ˈsɪtəzənʃɪp /	[n]	quyền công dân
drawing	/ ˈdrɔːɪŋ /	[n]	tranh vẽ, sự vẽ
enroll	/ ɪnˈroʊl /	[v]	đăng kí vào học
fill out	/ fɪl‿ɑʊt /	[v]	điền (vào mẫu đơn)
fund	/ fʌnd /	[n]	quỹ, tiền quỹ
interest	/ ˈɪntrəst / / ˈɪntərəst /	[n]	mối quan tâm, sở thích
position	/ pəˈzɪʃən /	[n]	chức vụ, vị trí
recycle	/ riːˈsɑɪkəl /	[v]	tái chế
resources	/ riːˈsɔːrsɪz / / riːˈzɔːrsɪz /	[n]	các nguồn tài nguyên
social	/ ˈsəʊʃəl /	[a]	mang tính chất xã hội, thuộc xã hội
tire	/ tɑir /	[n]	lốp xe, vỏ (bánh) xe
tutor	/ ˈtuːt̬ər /	[v] [n]	dạy phụ đạo người dạy phụ đạo
unite	/ jʊˈnɑɪt /	[v]	đoàn kết

Unit 7

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
air-conditioned	/er-kənˈdɪʃənd / / ær-kənˈdɪʃənd /	[a]	có điều hoà nhiệt độ
airmail	/ ærmeɪl / / ermeɪl /	[n]	thư (gửi bằng) đường hàng không, máy bay
comfort	/ ˈkʌmfərt /	[n]	sự thoải mái
contact	/ ˈkɑntækt /	[v]	tiếp xúc, liên hệ
convenient	/ kənˈviːnjənt /	[a]	thuận tiện, tiện lợi
discount	/ ˈdɪskɑʊnt /	[n]	sự giảm giá
mall	/ mɔːl /	[n]	khu thương mại
notice	/ ˈnoʊtəs /	[v]	lưu ý, lưu tâm
pancake	/ ˈpænkeɪk /	[n]	bánh bột mì, trứng, bơ rán hai mặt
parcel	/ ˈpɑrsəl /	[n]	bưu kiện
product	/ ˈprɑdəkt / / ˈprɑdʌkt /	[n]	sản phẩm
resident	/ ˈrezədənt /	[n]	cư dân
roof	/ ruːf, rʊf /	[n]	mái nhà
selection	/ səˈlekʃən /	[n]	sự chọn lựa
serve	/ sɜrv /	[v]	phục vụ
surface mail	/ ˈsɜrfəs meɪl /	[n]	thư (gửi bằng) đường bộ, thuỷ, thư thường
tasty	/ ˈteɪsti /	[a]	ngon, hợp khẩu vị
wet market	/ wet ˈmɑrkət /	[n]	chợ cá tươi sống

Unit 8

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
accessible	/ ɪkˈsesəbəl / / ækˈsesəbəl /	[a]	có thể được sử dụng, có thể tiếp cận được
adequate	/ ˈædɪkwət /	[a]	đầy đủ
drought	/ draʊt /	[n]	nạn hạn hán
face	/ feɪs /	[v]	đương đầu, đối mặt
facility	/ fəˈsɪləṱi /	[n]	cơ sở vật chất
flood	/ flʌd /	[n]	trận lụt
migrant	/ ˈmaɪgrənt /	[n]	dân di cư
nature	/ ˈneɪtʃər /	[n]	thiên nhiên
peaceful	/ ˈpiːsfəl /	[a]	thanh bình
permanently	/ ˈpɜrmənəntli /	[adv]	vĩnh viễn, mãi mãi
plentiful	/ ˈplentɪfəl /	[a]	nhiều
prefer	/ prɪˈfɜr /	[v]	chuộng, thích (hơn)
rural	/ ˈrʊrəl /	[a]	thuộc nông thôn
strain	/ streɪn /	[n]	sự quá tải (dân số)
struggle	/ ˈstrʌgəl /	[v]	đấu tranh
tragedy	/ ˈtrædʒədi /	[n]	bi kịch
typhoon	/ taɪˈfuːn /	[n]	trận bão lớn
urban	/ ˈɜrbən /	[a]	thuộc đô thị, thành phố

Unit 9

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
bite	/ baɪt /	[n]	vết cắn, sự cắn
bleed	/ bliːd /	[v]	chảy máu
burn	/ bɜrn /	[n]	chỗ bỏng, vết bỏng
conscious	/ ˈkɑntʃəs /	[a]	trong trạng thái tỉnh táo
crutch	/ krʌtʃ /	[n]	cái nạng
elevate	/ ˈeləˌveɪt /	[v]	nâng lên
emergency	/ ɪˈmɜrdʒənsi /	[n]	tình trạng khẩn cấp, cấp cứu
eye chart	/ aɪ tʃɑrt /	[n]	bảng đo thị lực
fainting	/ ˈfeɪntɪŋ /	[n]	cơn ngất (xỉu)
injection	/ ɪnˈdʒekʃən /	[n]	mũi tiêm (thuốc)
minimize	/ ˈmɪnəˌmaɪz /	[v]	giảm đến mức tối thiểu
promise	/ ˈprɑməs /	[n]	lời hứa
shock	/ ʃɑk /	[n]	cú sốc, choáng
sterile	/ ˈsterəl /	[a]	vô trùng
sting (bee sting)	/ stɪŋ / (/biːstɪŋ/)	[n]	vết đốt (ong đốt)
stretcher	/ ˈstretʃər /	[n]	cái cáng
treatment	/ ˈtriːtmənt /	[n]	sự điều trị
victim	/ ˈvɪktəm /	[n]	nạn nhân
wound	/ wuːnd /	[n]	vết thương

Unit 10

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
compost	/ ˈkɑmpoʊst /	[n]	phân xanh
decompose	/ ˌdiːkəmˈpoʊz /	[v]	phân huỷ
deposit	/ dɪˈpɑzət /	[n]	tiền đặt cọc
fabric	/ ˈfæbrɪk /	[n]	sợi (vải)
fertilizer	/ ˈfɜrtᵊlaɪzər /	[n]	phân bón
glassware	/ ˈglæswer / /ˈglæswær /	[n]	đồ dùng bằng thuỷ tinh

metal	/ ˈmet̬ᵊl /	[n]	kim loại
reduce	/ rɪˈduːs /	[v]	giảm, cắt giảm
refill	/ riːˈfɪl /	[v]	làm đầy lại
representative	/ ˌreprɪˈzentət̬ɪv /	[n]	đại diện
reuse	/ riːˈjuːz /	[v]	tái sử dụng

Unit 11

accommodation	/ əˌkɑməˈdeɪʃən /	[n]	chỗ ở
canoe	/ kəˈnuː /	[n]	ca-nô, xuồng
corn	/ kɔːrn /	[n]	cây bắp, cây ngô
crop	/ krɑp /	[n]	vụ mùa, mùa màng
departure	/ dɪˈpɑrtʃər /	[n]	sự ra đi, sự khởi hành
florist	/ ˈflɔːrəst / / ˈflɑrəst /	[n]	người bán hoa
giant	/ ˈdʒɑɪənt /	[a]	to lớn, khổng lồ
import	/ ɪmˈpɔːrt /	[v]	nhập khẩu
institute	/ ˈɪnstəˌtuːt /	[n]	học viện, viện (nghiên cứu)
limestone	/ ˈlɑɪmstoʊn /	[n]	đá vôi
magnificent	/ mægˈnɪfəsənt /	[a]	lộng lẫy, đầy ấn tượng
recognize	/ ˈrekɪgˌnɑɪz /	[v]	công nhận, nhận ra
stream	/ striːm /	[n]	dòng suối
sugar cane	/ ˈʃʊgər keɪn /	[n]	cây mía
sunbathe	/ ˈsʌnbeɪð /	[v]	tắm nắng
tribe	/ trɑɪb /	[n]	bộ tộc, bộ lạc
water buffalo	/ ˈwɔːt̬ər ˈbʌfəloʊ /	[n]	con trâu
waterfall	/ ˈwɔːt̬ərˌfɔːl /	[n]	thác nước

Unit 12

bother	/ ˈbɑðər /	[v]	bận tâm
brochure	/ broʊˈʃʊr /	[n]	tờ rơi, tập sách mỏng hướng dẫn, giới thiệu, quảng cáo (du lịch, danh thắng v.v...)
carve	/ kɑrv /	[v]	chạm khắc
gallery	/ ˈgæləri /	[n]	phòng trưng bày
include	/ ɪnˈkluːd /	[v]	bao gồm, gồm có, kể cả
itinerary	/ ɑɪˈtɪnəˌreri /	[n]	lộ trình
lava	/ ˈlɑvə, ˈlævə /	[n]	dung nham, nham thạch
overhead	/ ˈoʊvərˌhed /	[adv]	phía trên đầu
pick up	/ pɪk ʌp /	[v]	đến đón, rước (ai)
pour	/ pɔːr /	[v]	đổ ra
prison	/ ˈprɪzən /	[n]	nhà tù
sightseeing	/ ˈsɑitˌsiːɪŋ /	[n]	đi ngắm cảnh, tham quan
valley	/ ˈvæli /	[n]	thung lũng
wharf	/ hwɔːrf, wɔːrf /	[n]	cầu tàu, cầu cảng

Unit 13

award	/ əˈwɔːrd /	[v]	tặng, tặng thưởng
carol	/ ˈkærəl /	[n]	bài hát vui, ca ngợi/thánh ca
competition	/ ˌkɑmpəˈtɪʃən /	[n]	cuộc tranh tài
council	/ ˈkɑʊnsəl /	[n]	hội đồng

festival	/ ˈfestəvəl /	[n]	lễ hội
fetch	/ fetʃ /	[v]	lấy, mang về
husk	/ hʌsk /	[n]	vỏ trấu
jolly	/ ˈdʒɑli /	[a]	vui nhộn, vui vẻ
participate	/ pɑrˈtɪsəˌpeɪt /	[v]	tham gia
patron saint	/ ˈpeɪtrən seɪnt /	[n]	thánh bảo hộ
pomegranate	/ ˈpɑməˌgrænət/	[n]	quả lựu
separate	/ ˈsepəˌreɪt /	[v]	tách rời
teammate	/ ˈtiːmeɪt /	[n]	đồng đội
urge	/ ɜrdʒ /	[v]	thúc giục
yell	/ jel /	[v]	hét to, la to (cổ vũ)

Unit 14

claim	/ kleɪm /	[v]	khẳng định, tuyên bố
compile	/ kəmˈpɑɪl /	[v]	biên soạn, tập hợp
crystal-clear	/ ˈkrɪstəl klɪr /	[a]	trong suốt (như pha lê)
edge	/ edʒ /	[n]	rìa, mép
god	/ gɑd /	[n]	vị thần
heritage	/ ˈherət̬ɪdʒ /	[n]	di sản
jungle	/ ˈdʒʌŋgəl /	[n]	rừng rậm nhiệt đới
marine	/ məˈriːn /	[a]	thuộc biển, hàng hải
memorial	/ məˈmɔːriːəl / / məˈmoʊriːəl /	[n]	tượng đài, đài tưởng niệm
ranger	/ ˈreɪndʒər /	[n]	nhân viên phụ trách khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên, kiểm lâm
religious	/ rɪˈlɪdʒəs /	[a]	thuộc tôn giáo

royal	/ ˈrɔɪəl /	[a]	hoàng tộc, hoàng gia
snorkel	/ ˈsnɔːrkəl /	[v]	bơi lặn có sử dụng ống thở
surround	/ səˈraʊnd /	[v]	bao quanh, vây quanh
twin towers	/ twɪn ˈtaʊərz /	[n]	tháp đôi
wonder	/ ˈwʌndər /	[n]	kì quan

Unit 15

adjust	/ əˈdʒʌst /	[v]	điều chỉnh
bulletin	/ ˈbʊlətən / / ˈbʊlətən /	[n]	bản tin
challenging	/ ˈtʃæləndʒɪŋ /	[a]	mang tính thách thức
concern	/ kənˈsɜrn /	[n]	mối quan tâm
connect	/ kəˈnekt /	[v]	kết nối
degree	/ dɪˈgriː /	[n]	bằng cấp
document	/ ˈdɑkjəmənt /	[n]	văn bản, tài liệu
fix	/ fɪks /	[v]	sửa chữa
freshman	/ ˈfreʃmən /	[n]	sinh viên năm thứ nhất
install	/ ɪnˈstɔːl /	[v]	cài đặt
jack	/ dʒæk /	[n]	ổ cắm
jam	/ dʒæm /	[n]	sự tắc nghẽn
manual	/ ˈmænjəwəl /	[n]	sách hướng dẫn sử dụng, sổ tay
post	/ poʊst /	[v]	đưa thông tin lên mạng, gửi qua đường bưu điện
printer	/ ˈprɪntər /	[n]	máy in
requirement	/ rɪˈkwaɪrmənt /	[n]	sự yêu cầu
restrict	/ rɪˈstrɪkt /	[v]	giới hạn, hạn chế
skeptical	/ ˈskeptɪkəl /	[a]	(có tư tưởng) hoài nghi

Unit 16

Word	Pronunciation		Meaning
conveyor-belt	/ kən'veɪər 'belt /	[n]	băng tải, băng truyền
crush	/ krʌʃ /	[v]	nghiền nát
facsimile	/ fæk'sɪməli /	[n]	máy fax
grind	/ graɪnd /	[v]	xay nhỏ
hairdryer	/ 'her,draɪər/ / 'hær,draɪər /	[n]	máy sấy tóc
helicopter	/ 'helə,kaptər / / 'hi:lə,kaptər /	[n]	máy bay lên thẳng
liquify	/ 'lɪkwə,faɪ /	[v]	làm cho thành nước, thành chất lỏng
loudspeaker	/ 'laʊd,spi:kər /	[n]	loa (phóng thanh)
manufacture	/ ,mænjə'fæktʃər /	[v]	sản xuất, chế biến
microwave	/ 'maɪkrə,weɪv /	[n]	vi sóng
mold	/ moʊld /	[n]	cái khuôn đúc
process	/ 'prɑses, 'proʊses /	[n]	quy trình, quá trình
pulp	/ pʌlp /	[n]	bột giấy
reinforced concrete	/ ,ri:ən'fɔ:rst 'kɑ:ŋkri:t /	[n]	bê tông cốt thép
remove	/ rɪ'mu:v /	[v]	lấy ra, loại ra
toaster	/ 'toʊstər /	[n]	máy nướng bánh mì
wire	/ waɪr /	[n]	dây điện